



T H E  
LONDON MAGAZINE.

DECEMBER, 1739.

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the  
POLITICAL CLUB, continued from Page 590.

*The Speech of Thucydides Milesius  
in the Debate upon the Question men-  
tioned in our last.*

Mr. President,  
S I R,



SHALL agree with the Hon. Gentleman who spoke last, that the best Form of Government must be attended with some Inconveniencies, and that the Vulgar, or what we call the Mob, in order to avoid those Evils they feel, or imagine they feel, are but too apt to run themselves into the greatest of all Evils, I mean Anarchy and Confusion, which is always attended with Licentiousness, Rapine, and Murder, and generally ends in the Establishment of Tyranny and Oppression. For this Reason, when the Form of Government established in any Country or Society, is one of the best that human Wisdom can contrive, or human Frailty admit of, every wise and every good Man will patiently bear, and submit to those few In-

conveniencies, with which such a Government may by Experience be found to be attended, rather than run the Risk of overturning it, by attempting Innovations or Amendments; and as the Hon. Gentleman A has admitted, that the Form of Government established in this Kingdom, is one of the best and most convenient that human Prudence can invent or contrive, I hope he will allow, that it is dangerous for us to aim at an Innovation of any B Kind.

The happy Constitution of our Government is, 'tis true, Sir, of a mixt Nature: It is compounded of the three principal Sorts of Government; and its Perfection consists in the Composition's being so artfully made up, that no one of the three can predominate. While we preserve our Constitution, each of the three Parts, of which our Government is compounded, must be a Check upon the other two, and the three together must co-operate in rendering the People happy and secure. Upon this equal Mixture I shall grant, that the Preservation of

our Constitution depends, and therefore I shall grant, that when the Crown endeavours to stretch its Prerogative beyond those Bounds which are prescribed by our Constitution, the two Houses of Parliament ought to join together for defeating such Designs: When the House of Lords endeavours to extend its Power, or to assume any new Powers that are inconsistent with the Prerogatives of the Crown, or the Privileges of the People, the Crown and the House of Commons ought to join in opposing such Attempts; and when the House of Commons begins to incroach upon the Prerogatives of the Crown, or the Privileges of the Peers, the Crown and House of Lords ought to join in putting a Stop to such Incroachments.

This, Sir, is the Business, it is the Duty of those who compose the three several Branches of our Government, when they act in their legislative, or jurisdicitive Capacity; but I am far from thinking, it is the Business or Duty of any private Man in the Kingdom; whilst he enjoys the Benefit of the Laws of his Country, whilst he meets with no real Injustice or Oppression, with regard either to his Person or Property, his Business is to mind his own private Affairs, and to behave like a dutiful Subject, by yielding a proper Submission and Respect to those who are regularly appointed to preside over, and take Care of the publick Affairs of the Nation. He is not to judge of or condemn what is done by the Crown, or by either House of Parliament, and much less is he to judge of or condemn what is done by the joint Consent of the three. If he meets with what he thinks Oppression or Injustice from any publick Magistrate or Officer, the Courts of Justice are open, and if he should there be disappointed of Redress, he is sure of finding it by an Application to

the Crown, or to one or other of the Houses of Parliament; for if upon such Application he should find himself disappointed in what he expected, he ought to conclude himself in the wrong: Common Modesty, as well as that Respect and Resignation which is due by every Subject to the supreme Tribunal of his Country, ought to convince him that his Complaints were ill-founded, and that he had met with no real Injustice or Oppression; for in all Governments there must be a supreme Tribunal, a dernier Resort, which every Man must, and ought to submit to, even in all Questions of a private Nature, and much more in those which relate to the Publick.

C With regard therefore, Sir, to the Preservation of that Balance between the three constituent Parts or Branches of our Government, upon which our Constitution depends, I shall grant, that each of the three ought to be constantly upon the Watch, not to diminish the Power of either of the other two, but to prevent any Incroachment or Increase; for, I hope, no Man will say of our Constitution, what *Hudibras* makes some People say, in his Days, of Religion, *That it was intended, for nothing else but to be mended.* Our Constitution is now, I believe, in its utmost Perfection: The three distinct Powers of our Government are so equally poised, that they may, and I hope always will, unite in Measures for rendering this Nation happy and secure; but can never, while they continue so distinct, and so well poised, as they are at present, unite in any Measure for oppressing or intral-ling the People; therefore, it is the Business of each Branch to endeavour to preserve that Power, and those Prerogatives or Privileges, which it enjoys, by our Establishment, as it stands at present, without attempt-  
ing



ing to inroach upon, or allowing itself to be inroached on by either of the other two. This, I say, is the Duty, and ought to be the Care, of each of the three distinct Branches of our Government; but in this Case no private Man can, or ought to set himself up as a Judge; for if every private Member of the Society should take upon him to dictate to his Superiors, and to enter into Combinations and Contrivances for reforming, altering, or amending our Form of Government, the Nation could never long remain in any Sort of Tranquillity: We should every Day have *Utopia's* and *Oceana's* set on Foot, and the Projectors would employ every popular Art for animating the People against our present Establishment, the Consequence of which would be the same with what happened in the last Century. The Projectors might perhaps succeed in overthrowing or dissolving our present Form of Government, but some one of them, more cunning than the rest, would probably set himself at the Head of some monstrous and deformed Sort of Tyranny, under the Cloak of a well regulated Commonwealth.

With regard to the Power of the Crown, Sir, or that Part of our mixt Government which is called the monarchical, as it is generally lodged in the Hands of a few Men, and sometimes intirely under the Direction of one single Person, therefore it must be confessed to be the most dangerous; but as the Prerogatives of the Crown are all now fully ascertained, and as they have been brought under several exprefs Regulations and Restraints since the Restoration of King *Charles II.* particularly at the Time of the late happy Revolution, I cannot think we have any Thing to fear from that Quarter, especially as the Crown is now under a Necessity of having a Session of Parliament at least once a

Year; because if the Ministers of the Crown should ever attempt to extend any of its Prerogatives beyond their just Bounds, or to assume any new Prerogatives unknown to our Constitution, the two Houses of Parliament would certainly interpose, and would not only put a Stop to such Inroachments, but prevent the like in Time to come, either by an exprefs Statute, or by inflicting a condign Punishment upon the Offenders. Therefore, whilst our Parliament assembles every Year regularly, and whilst every Member may give his Sentiments freely, and without any Fear of being made to suffer either in his Person or Estate, by talking or voting against a Minister or Favourite of the Crown, no Man can have Reason to be afraid of the Crown's inroaching upon the Liberties of the People, or the Privileges of the Nobles. Our House of Commons will always watch over and preserve the former, our House of Lords will watch over and preserve the latter; and in Case of any apparent Danger, both will certainly join for their mutual Preservation.

As for those Posts of Honour or Profit, which the Crown has the Disposal of, or those Pensions or Gratuities which the Crown may bestow, I am far from thinking them of that dangerous Consequence the Hon. Gentleman has been pleased to represent. On the contrary, Sir, as long as the Crown makes no Attack upon the Liberties or Privileges of the People, as long as our publick Affairs are managed with Prudence and Discretion, and every Man protected in the lawful Enjoyment of what is left to him by his Ancestors, or what he may acquire by his Industry or Frugality, I think those Posts and Pensions which the Crown has the Power to give, will contribute towards preserving the Tranquillity of the Nation, by

preventing its being in the Power of the Restless and Seditious, to oppose the Measures of the Government, for no other Reason, but because they are not the Persons employed in the Administration of publick Affairs. I shall grant that a Post, a Pension, or Gratuity, or even the Hopes of one, may induce a Man to vote for a Court Candidate at any Election, or may induce a Member to join with the Administration in Parliament, as long as he thinks that neither the Liberties, nor the publick Good of his Country can suffer by his so doing; but if the Court or the Administration were making any Steps towards arbitrary Power, or were apparently sacrificing or neglecting the publick Welfare, no such Consideration could induce a Man of any Fortune to join with the Court, either at Elections, or in Parliament. Nothing but Fear or imminent Danger can produce such an Effect. It was the horrid Proscriptions, the false Accusations, and the cruel Prosecutions, that were practised by the Triumvirates at *Rome*, and afterwards by their Emperors, that made the *Roman* Senate so obedient to their Commands. About the latter End of that Commonwealth, if any Man but muttered against those that were in Power, the Loss of any Post or Office he enjoyed under the Government, was but a small Part of his Punishment: His Life and Fortune were immediately sacrificed to the Resentment of those in Power, either by a false Accusation's being set up against him, or by an arbitrary Command, without any Form of Law.

If the Senate and People of *Rome*, Sir, had been under no Inducement but the Hopes of getting, or the Fears of losing some Post, Pension, or Gratuity, they would never have sacrificed the Liberties of their Country, nor would they ever have

shewn such a slavish Submission to those in Power; but by many terrible Examples they knew, that Death and Destruction were the certain Consequences of Opposition; nay, that sometimes they were the certain Consequences of a Neglect or Delay in testifying an Approbation. From the Example of this brave People, we may therefore conclude, that those Posts, Pensions, or Gratuities, which our Crown may dispose of, can never of themselves endanger our Liberties. Indeed, if we should see Gentlemen murdered without any Form of Law, or prosecuted to Death by means of false Accusations, for no other Reason but that of their having opposed our Court or Administration at Elections or in Parliament, we should then have Reason to fear an Overthrow of our Constitution; but of this we have of late seen no Examples, we can have no present Apprehensions; and if ever we should have any Ground for such, I trust in God! that not only our two Houses of Parliament, but the whole Nation would join in bringing upon the Heads of such Ministers, that Destruction which they were endeavouring to bring upon the Liberties of their Country.

Such Practices I shall grant, Sir, if they were allowed to be carried on for any Time, might at last render our People and Parliament, as obedient to the Dictates of our King or his favourite Minister, as ever the People and Senate of *Rome* were to their Emperors, or the favourite Slave of any of their Emperors; but till we see some Examples of this Kind, we need be under no Apprehension that ever such an Effect can be produced by those Posts, Pensions, or Gratuities, which the Crown has now at its Disposal. The Disposal of such in a prudent Manner may serve for preserving the Tranquillity of the People, they can never be supposed effectual for



destroying the Liberties of the People. In all Countries the Ambitious, the Avaritious, and the Luxurious, will be ever aiming at getting into Power. In absolute Governments they can aim at it only by Flattery, and by making their Court to those that are in Possession; but in free Countries they have another Method: They may endeavour to force themselves into Power, by setting themselves up at the Head of a Faction or Combination, which always raises Sedition, and sometimes a civil War among the People. For preventing this fatal Effect, those Posts, Pensions, and Gratuities, which are at the Disposal of the Crown, may be of great Service; because they will prevent Multitudes from joining in those Combinations, and may sometimes contribute towards rendering them abortive, after they have become formidable; which will of course discourage such Men from attempting to gain their Ends by opposing the Government, and disturbing the Tranquillity of their Country; and as such Men can never make good Magistrates, the People will reap a great additional Benefit, by preventing their Accession to the Magistracy.

With regard, Sir, to the second Branch which makes the aristocratical Part of our Government, we are certainly in no present Danger of too great an Increase of Power in that Branch; therefore, I shall proceed to consider the third Branch, which forms the popular Part of our Constitution or Form of Government; and as to this Branch I must observe, that if every Man of the Community were a proper Judge of Merit, if popular Elections were influenced by nothing but Merit, and if such Elections could be carried on without Disturbance, or diverting the People from their usual Employments, I should be for having all

Magistrates and Officers chosen, and frequently chosen, by those People over whom they are to bear Rule. But it must be granted, that but very few of any Community are proper Judges of Merit, and still fewer are influenced by nothing but Merit. The People are so far from being Judges of Merit, that the most noisy, the most impudent, the most seditious Candidate, is generally their greatest Favourite; and these are Qualities which, instead of recommending him, ought to make the People reject him, and certainly would do so, if they had a due Regard to their own Interest, or to their future Ease and Quiet. From Experience we find, that in all popular Elections, the far greatest Part of the Electors are directed in their Choice, not by the real Merit of the contending Candidates, but by some artificial Merit, or by some false Pretence to Merit, and often by Motives that are in themselves corrupt, tho' they are not usually called so; for if a Tradesman gives his Vote for a Candidate, because of his having been employed by him; or because he expects to be employed by him; or if a Man gives his Vote for a Candidate, because of his being his Relation or intimate Friend, and thereby prefers him to a Candidate whom he knows to be a Man of greater Capacity, and more able to serve his Country in that Post or Employment, I must say, that such an Elector is directed in his Choice by corrupt Motives, tho' he does not actually receive any Bribe in ready Money.

This, Sir, is with me a strong Argument against popular Elections, with regard to those Posts or Offices that require great Capacity, and many Qualifications; and another very strong Argument, I think, arises from those Disturbances that are occasioned by popular Elections, especially where the Electors are numerous;

merous, and the Magistrate or Officer to be chosen, of a superior or high Degree; for by Experience, in all Countries it has been found, that such Elections cannot be carried on without tumultuary and seditious Mobbing; nay, sometimes they raise such Feuds and Divisions among the People as break out at last into an open War; and the least fatal Consequence they can be attended with, is that of diverting the People for several Days or Weeks from their usual industrious Employments, and leading them into Idleness, Extravagance and Debauchery, which is not only a Loss, but a Misfortune to the Society; for every Day a labouring Man spends in Idleness, is a Loss to the Society, as well as himself, and every Shilling he spends in Extravagance is lost to the Society as well as him; besides the Misfortune the Society is exposed to, of having the Morals of its People corrupted and depraved.

From these Considerations, Sir, I cannot but admire the Wisdom and Beauty of our happy Constitution, which has lodged in the Crown the Power of nominating or appointing all the great Magistrates and Officers of the Kingdom, leaving to the Election of the People, only a few of those inferior Officers, whose necessary Qualifications the People may be pretty good Judges of, and whose Election can never occasion any great Disturbance. As this wise Regulation has been introduced by Degrees, and proceeded in every Step from an Experience of the many Inconveniencies that were occasioned by popular Elections, we have the less Reason to alter it; but if it should be thought necessary to alter it in any Respect, it would be Madness in us to return to that antient Method, which we were obliged to depart from, on Account of the many bad Consequences with which it was, by Experience, found to be attended.

Thus, Sir, I have considered the three constituent Parts of our Constitution or Form of Government, and from the Observations I have made, I believe, it will appear, that we have no Reason to apprehend any Danger to our Liberties from the Posts, Pensions, or Gratuities, the Crown has to bestow; and consequently we can have no Reason for subjecting ourselves to the Inconveniencies of many and frequent popular Elections, for the Sake of avoiding that Danger.

Whilst the Crown is pursuing no Measures that are inconsistent with the Liberties or publick Welfare of the Nation, a Post, a Pension, or a Gratuity, may do Service both to the Nation and the City of London, by preventing a Magistrate of that City, from joining with the Turbulent or Seditious, in Measures for disturbing the Government, or for opposing the Administration, for no Reason, but because they are not employed in it. But if the Administration were incroaching upon the Liberties of the People, or making any Steps towards arbitrary Power, 'tis impossible to suppose, that a Man of 10 or 20000*l.* private Estate would, for any Pension, or any Sum in ready Money, join with the Ministers of the Crown in such Measures, as would render the Possession not only of what he then received, but also of the private Fortune he had before acquired, absolutely precarious. Nothing but the Fear of immediate Death, or the Fear of having his private Fortune taken away from him, can ever make a Man of any tolerable Fortune, join with an Administration in such Measures.

Therefore, Sir, if the Fear of the Crown's gaining any dangerous Influence over the Lord Mayor, or any of the Magistrates of the City of London, was the chief Reason that prevailed with the Citizens, at the last Election of a Lord Mayor, to de-



deviate from that salutary Custom of returning the two Aldermen next the Chair, it was subjecting themselves to a real, for the sake of avoiding an imaginary Danger; but if they had no Intention to depart from that Custom, nor any other Reason for setting aside the senior Alderman next the Chair, save that of his having given his Vote in Parliament for addressing his Majesty upon the late Convention with *Spain*, I must think, it was meddling with what they had no Right to meddle with: It was establishing a Precedent that may be of the most dangerous Consequence to the Freedom of Parliament; and I will take upon me to say, that it was in some Measure doing an Act of Injustice to the Gentleman so set aside.

When a Gentleman, Sir, has the Honour to be chosen a Member of Parliament, from the Moment he takes his Seat in the House, he becomes a Representative, not of the Place that chose him, but of the People of *Great Britain* in general; and he has not only a Right, but is in Duty bound to give his Vote upon that Side of every Question that occurs, which he thinks the most reasonable, or the best calculated for the publick Good of the Nation in general. No Man, nor any Body of Men in the Kingdom, not even the King himself, has a Right to enquire into, and much less to resent any Thing he says or does in that House. He is answerable to the House only: It is not possible he can be made answerable to any other Tribunal of the Kingdom; because, no other Tribunal can have any proper Evidence of what he either does or says. Therefore, whether the Gentleman voted for or against the Convention, was a Question the Citizens of *London* could not have any Business to meddle with, because it depended upon a Fact, as to which they could have no proper or authentick Knowledge.

\* As to the Precedent, Sir, it may be of the most dangerous Consequence to the Freedom of Parliament; for if Gentlemen are to be condemned or punished any where out of the House, for what they say or do in the House, it cannot be said they enjoy that Freedom which has been perpetually contended for, by all those who thoroughly understood our Constitution. The Crown has formerly, by the Advice of evil Counsellors, assumed a Power to punish Members for what they said in the House of Commons, which was then, and has ever since been deemed an Incroachment upon the Privileges of that House; but if the People, or any Part of the People, should assume such a Power, it may revive this antient Pretension of the Crown. If the People should, on Account of a Gentleman's Behaviour in Parliament, refuse him those Favours or Honours they have to bestow, and which he has a Title, either from his Services, or from Law or Custom, to expect, why may not the Crown do the same? And if either the King or People should, on such an Account, begin to refuse what a Gentleman has a Title to expect, the next Step would probably be, to take from him what he is in Possession of, as often as it can be done by Law; which of course would lay many Members under some Sort of Restraint, and would therefore be a great Incroachment upon the Freedom of Parliament.

In the last Place, Sir, I took upon me to say, that it was in some Measure a Piece of Injustice done to the Gentleman they set aside. I do not pretend, Sir, that he had any legal Title to their Choice; but as the Custom of chusing the senior Alderman next the Chair, has been so long observed, he had a customary Title to their Choice, which he could not forfeit but by some Crime, or by some Misbehaviour as a Magistrate

gistrate or Citizen of the City of *London*. He had the same Title to the Mayoralty, that an Officer of the Army has to the next Preferment; and if the Crown should, by the Advice of a wicked Minister, disappoint that Officer of his Preferment, on Account of his Behaviour in Parliament, without his being guilty of the least Misbehaviour in his military Capacity, I believe the whole Nation would say, the Officer had met with Injustice, I believe the Citizens of *London* themselves would say, that the Minister ought to be punished for giving such Advice to his Sovereign.

For these Reasons, Sir, I must beg Leave to think, that the Citizens of *London*, at the last Election, had no Occasion for departing from that Custom, which has so long preserved Unity and Concord in the City; and that if they did so, in order to shew their Resentment against a Gentleman's Behaviour in Parliament, it was a Behaviour in them, which can neither be called wise, just, nor proper.

[*This Journal and Debate to be continued in our next.*]

Craftsman, Dec. 1. N<sup>o</sup> 699.

*What is necessary to a thorough UNION in the Nation.*

IF the Mercenaries of the Quill have any Grains of Modesty left, they must blush at their long-continued Abuses of our Merchants, and Apologies for the Spaniards. His Majesty's Declaration of War, and his last Speech to his Parliament, with the general Voice of the People, both within Doors and without, are full Confutations of them. How will they now justify all their unnatural Arguments for the Spaniards searching our Ships? His Majesty declares against them: The Nation declares against them: And both Houses of Parliament have declar'd against them, in their late joint Address to the Throne, (see p. 628.) This Address was presented to his Majesty by the greatest Number of Lords and Commons, that was ever known on the like Occasion; when his Majesty was again pleas'd to assure

them, that he would exert his utmost Care and Endeavours for the Security of their Navigation and Commerce.

What Foundation therefore is there for so many Complaints of our Distinctions and Divisions? (See p. 610.) I can see no other Distinction at present amongst us, as a noble Lord lately observ'd, than between the whole Nation and a few odious Men, considerable only for their Power, who have long us'd their utmost Endeavours to obstruct the so much desir'd Coalition of Parties, and pursued their own selfish Interest by fomenting domestick Divisions and Animosities, instead of encouraging the antient Spirit, and employing the Strength of the Nation against our foreign Enemies. — As to that Part of his Majesty's Speech, which was at first thought to carry a Reflection against the Majority of the Nation, we are assur'd by a very great Authority, that it was not intended as a Reproach, but only a paternal Exhortation to Unity and Concord; that is, to such a Coalition as the mercenary Scribblers have taken so much pains to explode.

What hath already contributed very much to this desirable End, is his Majesty's late vigorous Measures against Spain; and nothing else seems to be wanting to compleat it than a steady Prosecution of so just a War, and an Act to preserve our Liberties at home, by limiting the Number of Placemen, for the future, in the House of Commons: — For, whatever the ministerial Puffs may alledge, a War cannot possibly be carried on with so much Effect, both for the Honour of the Crown, and the Interest of the Nation, as by such a Bill. This would effectually cure all Jealousies and Suspicions, which may have been entertain'd, of an undue Influence, and quiet the Minds of the People, upon that Account: This would give a double Terror to our Enemies abroad, by finding that we are united at home.

I say, therefore, (and I say it with great Pleasure) that the Voice of the King, the Voice of the Parliament, and the Voice of the People, are for once happily united; and nothing can be a better Omen of Success to our Arms.

That the Voice of the King and the Voice of Parliament are united, is evident from his Majesty's Speech, at the Beginning of the Session, and the joint Addresses of both Houses, with his Majesty's Answers before mentioned. That the Voice of the People co-operates with them is evident, not only from their universal Disposition, but from the particular Applications and Instructions of their respective Constituents.

The City of London began this laudable Work, (see p. 500) which hath been follow'd by several great trading Towns and Corporations, in both Parts of the united Kingdom; and I can make no Doubt that most of the Counties would do the same, if there was a proper Opportunity,



portunity; not excepting even the County of Norfolk itself; tho' we cannot expect the same publick-spirited Zeal from the ruling Magistrates of Norwich, Lynn, or Yarmouth, however the Majority of Inhabitants may be privately dispos'd. Even his Majesty's Declaration of War was proclaim'd, in one of these Towns, with visible Marks of Contempt, and not without Menaces to those, who express'd their Loyalty upon that Occasion.—Let us therefore turn our Observations to the Conduct of some other Places.

The Instructions of the Citizens of Aberdeen in Scotland, to the Hon. John Maul, Esq; their Representative, are almost a Transcript from the London Instructions, and therefore I shall not trouble the Reader with any Extracts from them.

Those from the County of Haddington to the Hon. John Cockburn, Esq; their Representative, go farther, and not only instruct him to make a Place-Bill a previous Step to giving his Consent to any Money-Bill whatsoever, but likewise to oppose all Votes or Bills of Credit and Confidence, unless in Case of sudden and unforeseen Accidents, and the most cogent Necessity; and even then to take care that such Votes, or Bills, be limited to a certain Sum, being apprehensive, as they observe, that the frequent Use of them have a most dangerous Tendency to undermine the very being and Constitution of Parliaments, and to subvert our Liberties and Properties, by transferring from Parliament the Power of raising Men and Money to the Crown, or rather to the Minister, having the greatest Confidence in the good Intentions of his Majesty, and his Affection to his People. They likewise observe, that the long Duration of Parliaments is one great Mean to withdraw Representatives from the Duty they owe to their Constituents and the Nation; and therefore insist that they would give their Assistance to promote any Bill, that may be brought into Parliament, for bringing Parliaments to their true and antient Constitution, which they are of Opinion would prove an happy and a just Expedient to obtain a fair, true, and uncorrupted Representation of the People in Parliament, whereby the Spirit and Dignity thereof would be restored, and the antient Reputation and Credit thereof would be vindicated and re-establish'd.

The Instructions from the Shire of Lanark, and the Shire of Edinburg are much to the same Purpose; and therefore I shall conclude this Paper with another Instruction from the Mayor and Corporation of Sarum, to their Representatives in Parliament, on the same Occasion, as it is transcrib'd verbatim from the Salisbury Journal of Tues. Nov. 20. 1739.

To PETER BATHURST and HENRY HOARE, Esqrs. Representatives in Parliament for the City of NEW SARUM.

THE Mayor and Commonalty of the City of New Sarum, in Common-

Council assembled, conceive they have an undoubted Right to offer their Sentiments to their Members on all important Occasions, wherein the Liberty, Safety, Honour and Prosperity of the Kingdom are concern'd, in which their own is included.

Nothing can more fatally and almost necessarily tend to deprive us of these valuable Blessings, than a false and undue Representation of the People through Bribery and Corruption.

If the Electors who receive, and the Elect-ed who give Bribes to procure a Seat in Parliament, did, by such infamous Practices, bring Ruin on themselves only, they would, like other Miscreants, justly suffer for the Crimes they have committed; but since they cannot perish alone, but must involve the Innocent in the Sufferings of the Guilty, since Venality, is become a Branch of Trade in the British Nation (a Trade that will soon make us Bankrupts and Beggars) we cannot but think it calls aloud upon the Wisdom of the British Parliament to put a stop to a Mischief big with such amazing and desolating Consequences.

The great Cause of this Evil they take to be the Number of Placemen sitting in the House of Commons, whereby the Freedom of Debating and Voting is interrupted, and the fundamental Design, and essential Part of a British Parliament is turned into mere Shadow, not considering that the very Derivation of the Word Parliament is taken from speaking the Mind, which deserves the Attention of every honest true-hearted Briton.

They do therefore earnestly recommend it to you, that as you laudably opposed the late pernicious Excise Scheme, and Spanish Convention, so you would, to the utmost, exert yourselves in getting an Act passed more effectually to put a Stop to Bribery and Corruption, and for the Limitation of the Number of Placemen in the House of Commons, and for securing the Freedom of Parliament.

Be pleas'd, Gentlemen, to look into the Succession-Act (to which we owe the happy Establishment under our present gracious Sovereign and his Royal House) and you will find Placemen and Pensioners excluded from sitting in the House of Commons. That wise and august Body of Men, rightly judg'd that a Person, delegated by the People, who comes free and unprejudic'd into such an Assembly, is more likely to discharge his Trust faithfully and uprightly, than he that comes with his Eyes blinded, his Judgment darken'd by Self-Interest, and grasps at unjust Profits arising from the Sale of his Country, for which himself will at last receive the Reward of Iniquity. Certainly that Parliament could not be suspected of favouring the Pretender; and therefore to charge any one with Disaffection for having the same Views, must be vile Calumny and Falshood.

By answering their Desires, you will deserve the Thanks of the present Age, and transmit your Names with Honour to Posterity.

Dated at the Council-Chamber, under the Common Seal, the 14th of Nov. 1739.

*Weekly Miscellany*, Dec. 1. N<sup>o</sup> 361.

**A CAUTION against indulging any particular HABITS.**

S I R,

I WAS the other Day at a Country Fair, where, while I was walking about to observe the different Manners of the People, my Thoughts were interrupted by the Noisiness of two Boys, who had entered into a Conversation with one another. I soon found their Discourse was so plentifully interspersed with Oaths, that, if it had any Meaning, it was smothered and lost by the Multitude of them. I was both surprized and grieved at the shocking Conference of two such rustick Youths: And that led me to reflect upon the Prevalence of that impious Vice, and lament that no Method has been found to suppress it.

That profane Custom has spread itself into all Parts of the Nation, notwithstanding the Ordinances of the Legislature, the Proclamations of our Kings, the Persuasiveness of our Sermons, and the Endeavours of many good Men in a more private Way to restrain it. This Vice is indeed happily banished from the most polite Societies, in which Swearing and Tobacco seem to have been laid aside together; but it miserably prevails among the Vulgar, who seem to have learned it as early as their Language, so that in the Conversation of many of them, half the Discourse is generally made up of Oaths and Imprecations. That some Way might be found to stop this Custom is the earnest Wish of all good Men: But as I had no Hopes of proposing any, I turn'd my Thoughts to consider the Power of Habits in general, the great Sway they have on the Manners of Mankind, the Tyranny they exercise over the Mind when they have been once established, and therefore the Caution Men shou'd use in not giving Way to them.

I will say nothing of vicious Habits, because the ill Consequences of them are sufficiently seen by all thinking and wise Men: But it is not enough considered how those Things, which are in themselves innocent and even useful, do, by becoming habitual, lessen or destroy the Felicity of Life. What Slaves have some Men made themselves to Trifles, which were at first taken up upon slight Occasions, and then continued without much Thought or Regard, till at length they became necessary to their Ease and Happiness? Snuff and Tobacco may be harmless Things moderately taken, perhaps useful to some Constitutions: Yet what Vassals are Men made by

too frequent an Use of them, when one Man cannot ride without a Pipe, nor another dine without his Snuff-box? What unnatural Cravings are produced by the Habit of whetting in a Morning? When a certain Hour comes there is no Ease without the usual Draught; and yet the Appetite is often suppressed by that very Thing, which was intended to excite it. The Stomach is not easy without it; and by the Repetition of it, it is impair'd and destroy'd. Some People who received Benefit by *Laudanum*, upon some extraordinary Occasion, have indulged themselves in the Use of it, till at length by gradually encreasing the Doses, they have made it a Poison instead of a Remedy: Their Health cannot be preserv'd without it, nor their Life long with it. But above all, what Destruction has the Habit of Dram-drinking made in Mens Constitutions and Morals; it being doubtful whether it has done most Mischief to the Health of the Body, or the Faculties of the Mind?

There are other Habits, which, tho' they have not such ill Consequences to attend them, have nevertheless Power enough to cause Uneasiness and Spleen. Men are apt to run into little Peculiarities of Dress and Conversation, set Times of eating and drinking, Hours of going to Bed and rising, a Confinement which is unbecoming a wise Man: And yet we find the very wisest are not exempt from an Attachment to them. The Earl of *Clarendon* observes of the learned Mr. *Selden*, when it was debated whether the Great Seal shou'd be given him, that he wou'd not have lain out of his Bed for the greatest Preferment. A constant and regular Course of Living, which has been thought to contribute much to Health and the Felicity of Life, does, I think, pursued too strictly, rather obstruct both. Some Men have been so fanciful as to eat and drink by Weight and Measure, which is a Confinement fit only for them who have nothing else to do.

The habituating one's self to some particular Sorts of Eatables or Liquors, has likewise in a less Proportion its Inconveniencies; for the Vessels of the Body accommodating themselves to the Kind and Quantity of Juices they have been long accus'd to, they will not bear a sudden Alteration without some Pains and Uneasiness. Even that Regularity in Meals, which contributes so much to the good Order of a Family, may not be the best Conduct for the Continuance of Health. There are great Reasons, indeed, for preserving it; but yet a wise Man will not so strictly and constantly subject himself to any one Method, as to suffer any Uneasiness in a Deviation from it. *Diogenes* was an awkward and slovenly Philosopher; and yet seems to have followed Nature most, who eat when he was hungry, and drank when he was dry. Men



of Business, whose Minds are employed in a great Variety of Affairs, are not so liable to those Singularities, as studious and contemplative Men; and therefore there is required in them a greater Diligence to guard against them; for it is a Shame to wise Men to be much concern'd about these Trifles, which, if they enjoy them, make them no better; if they are taken from them, leave them not the worse.

I remember to have read somewhere, I think in the Works of Monsieur *St. Evremond*, that, as a great Prince in France took much Delight in observing the *Foibles* of his Acquaintance, the Conversation turning on that Point, one of the Company propos'd to enquire what was the Prince's own *Foible*. But he who took such Pleasure in searching after the Peculiarities of others, was displeas'd that an Enquiry should be made after his own. And this, Mr. *Hooker*, may be the Case of you and me. We have doubtless our *Foibles* and Singularities as well as other Men; and if, perhaps, we do not perceive them ourselves, yet there are those who see and observe them. It is our Business, while we are animadverting upon the Singularities of others, to correct our own. Those Men are the most generally useful who are free from all particular Habits; and to avoid a Confinement to any, is the Way to be always prepar'd to serve our God; our Country, and our Friends. I therefore call upon young Persons, I call upon all those, who are now free from any Prepossessions upon their Minds, to keep themselves from being subject to any Habit whatsoever, and especially from *Gaming*, which is the most prevalent Custom in this Age. If they do so, they will find by Experience, that they will be more easy in themselves, and more useful to others:

Common Sense, Dec. 1. N<sup>o</sup> 148.

Concerning a new PARLIAMENT HOUSE.

SEVERAL Gentlemen, who have had the Honour to represent their Country in Parliament, observing that their House was become very crazy, thought proper to move for an humble Address to his Majesty, that he would be graciously pleas'd to give Orders for pulling down this old House; and erecting a new one:

If I am not much mistaken, the Motion made last Session was the second, if not the third, that hath been made to that Purpose; and yet we see no Preparations for beginning the Work:

The World imputes it to a certain Person in Power, that Orders have not been given according to his Majesty's most gracious Answer, and it hath made them very inquisitive to find out, what it is that hath made him so

fond of this old House.—Some People have a Notion, that he is grown superstitious, and that he is possess'd with a strange Fancy, that building a new House would be pulling an old House over his own Head. If he should resolve to let it stand at all Events, he places his own Safety in a Circumstance which other People look upon as dangerous; for many are so strongly possess'd with an Opinion that the House is rotten, that the Court of Requests and Places adjacent have been of late deserted by Persons, who formerly were the most inquisitive and anxious about publick Affairs; as if they were apprehensive of being buried under its Ruins; and, among other Reasons for the late Secession, I heard one of the Gentlemen of that Number declare, that he did not think it safe to sit there longer.—As to those who stood their Ground upon that Occasion (however they may counterfeit the Brave) to my Knowledge, some of them are frighten'd out of their Wits about the Decay of this old House.

In *Oliver Cromwell's* Time it was observ'd, that the House was become rotten, and tho' Nobody ever call'd his Courage in Question, he was very apprehensive of some mischievous Consequences from it. It is true, he did not order a new House to be built, but he went himself and turn'd the Members out of the old House, and put a Bill upon the Door, to let it; but it had such a bad Reputation, that Nobody would venture to take it.

As I make no doubt but this desirable Work will be set on Foot, as soon as the present Session shall be ended, I shall, with humble Submission to better Judgments, offer some Instructions, which I think very proper to be given to the Architect.

In the first Place, I would not have the Model taken either from France, Spain, or Italy, which Nations, with all their delicate Taste, and Improvement in Architecture, have, in my Opinion, quite destroy'd the Idea of the antient Senate Houses, not leaving so much as the Form. It is therefore to be hoped, that the Construction of this new House will be intirely in the antient *Gothick* Stile, after one of those excellent Plans left us by our Saxon Ancestors.

We read that, in antient Times, the Temple of *Virtue*, and the Temple of *Honour* were built contiguous to each other, and were so contriv'd, that there was no Passage into the Temple of *Honour* without going thro' the Temple of *Virtue*. I should recommend it to the Architect to copy this Hint, and raise a Temple to *Virtue* at the same Time with this new House; and to take particular Care that there may be no Possibility of getting into the last without passing thro' the first.

I am sensible that a certain Person, and his Adherents, will stand up as one Man against this Part of my Plan, having already made

one of their own, for building it close to the Treasury.—I hope this Scheme will never take Place:—On the contrary, I should be for having it built at a greater Distance from that Spot of Ground than the old House, for Reasons which I need not enumerate.

I should be for carrying this Matter a little farther, and having a particular Order given to the Architect, that there shall not be so much as a Window in this new House with a Prospect towards the Treasury, lest the Members, by looking too earnestly toward that Place, may have their Attention diverted from the Consideration of what was doing in the House.

I would propose, that the Seats for the Members should be divided into Stalls, after the Manner of our Cathedrals: That the Name of each Member be written over his Stall, with that of the County, Town, or Borough for which he serves.

As to the Placemen, their Stalls may be distinguish'd by the Denominations of their Employments, not forgetting their respective Salaries, which I would have engraved in Letters of Brass, to be read by the whole Nation.

As I bar all Jest upon so serious a Subject, I think fit to premise, that when the Employment of any Member is read, it shall not be call'd the Place for which he serves.

What I propose by this Improvement is, that it may be seen, by the empty Stalls, what particular Members are absent; also, who attends upon national, and who upon ministerial Points.

If any Member should affront the House, by asserting a Falshood, his Stall may be black'd.

It hath been complain'd of as a great Fault in the old House, that it hath a Back-Door into the Exchequer. I would have the Architect hang'd in the Court of Requests, if there should be any such Thing in this new House.—Back-Doors, and By-Ways are dangerous Things.—Corruption may creep in at a very little Hole.

If there are any Persons that expect to creep into the House by a Back-Door, they will cry out against this Part of my Proposal, as an Absurdity; but I will appeal to all good Critics in Architecture, and Politicks, whether it is not *secundum Artem*.

I object, likewise, against a whispering Gallery, which I look upon as a scandalous Contrivance for a Senate-House, and which naturally leads me to give a Caution against Solomon's Porch.—When this shall be pull'd down, I hope no such profane Apartment will be made in the new House, where (according to the scandalous Chronicle) most corrupt Bargains have, in former Reigns, been made in the middle of a Debate.

When it is finish'd, it will be highly neces-

sary that a proper Officer, with a competent Salary, and also a reasonable Allowance for a constant Supply of new Brooms, be appointed to sweep it clean; for Want of which in the old House, it hath sometimes prov'd a Harbour for Vermin.

The Speaker's Chair, I think, ought to be placed upon a little Eminence, that it may appear to maintain a certain Superiority over the other Seats; otherwise, if some bulky, puff up Member should over-top the Speaker, it may look as if he dictated to the Chair.

I would have the Chair stand upon an exact *Equilibre*, that the Speaker may be able to hear both Sides.—I should even wish that, in the Choice of a Speaker, some Regard might be had to his Person; for, as a crooked Speaker might bend the Chair on one Side, I would have none but a straight Man elected to that Honour: At worst, if he should bend a little out of the Chair, he should feel himself quite another Thing, and appear an erect Man in it.

If any Speaker should hereafter be observ'd to lean in his Seat, the House may, by an Order, direct some good Artist to contrive a Machine to peg him up tight in the Chair, like a Child in a Go-Cart, and so keep him straight whether he will or not.

I hope a particular Command will be given the Architect, not to imitate the Work lately done in the Courts below, by erecting Blinds, which look like Skreens. A Screen would be such a detestable Thing in an Edifice of this Kind, that if any Thing like it should be seen in this new House, it ought to be pull'd down to the Ground again: the Minute it is finish'd.

I hope the new Chair will be strong, plain, and beautiful, without Gilding, or any other tawdry Decoration, which may make it look like a Court Piece of Furniture. I would have it made of right *English Oak*, if possible, of true *Heart of Oak*, that it may always preserve its Strength, and look as fresh as the first Day.

I have taken all these Pains, upon a full Persuasion, that this old House, which is become so crazy, that timorous People are afraid of coming near it, will, in a short Time, be pull'd down, and another more to the Taste of the best Judges be built in its Place.

*Craftsman*, Dec. 8. N<sup>o</sup> 700.

OBSERVATIONS on the WAR, with REMARKS on some late GAZETTEERS.

*Mr. D'Arvers,*

WE have lately proclaim'd a War, with as much Justice as War was ever engag'd in, and after as much Forbearance, as a brave People ever suffer'd. No Prince ever did an Act of greater Popularity; nor did ever any Kingdom shew more Earnestness to support



port a Prince, than what hath been discover'd on this great and memorable Occasion. No Brow hath appear'd clouded but on the Faces of those People, \* whose Care and Industry have been employ'd, without Regard to the Honour of their Prince, the Credit of their Country, or the Miseries of their Fellow Subjects, to impute Injustice to the Innocent; Cruelty to the Sufferers; and Sufferance to the cruel and merciless Spaniards.

A Nation, which subsists by Trade, and is over-loaded with Taxes, cannot be suppos'd to chuse and wantonly enter into a War; which however successfully carried on, must be attended with many and great Inconveniencies. Necessity and Self-defence have forc'd us into it; and the best Way to shorten it, with Honour, is to carry it on with Vigour and Unanimity, which can be only done by Prudence and Oeconomy.—We see, we feel, that, during this long Interval of Peace, no Taxes have been lessen'd, and very little, if any, of the publick Debt hath been discharg'd. What makes this the more grievous is, that whilst the Nation hath been groaning under the Burthen of Debts and Taxes, private Persons, who have been concern'd in the publick Receipts, have rais'd great Estates, and aggrandiz'd their Families from very low Beginnings.—Past Events are well known; and it is no Secret that England, as well as all other Nations, have at various Times fallen under the Management of Ministers, who have been rapacious, self-interested, cowardly, weak, treacherous, and abandon'd. What will happen hereafter the wisest Man cannot possibly foretel; but Heaven defend us from ever falling under the Management of any Minister, or Ministers, who shall be endow'd with the above mention'd Enormities, or Weaknesses!—The Curtain is drawn up, and let who will be the Actors upon the ministerial Stage, in this new Scene, one Thing is certain; that Misconduct in War may be more immediately attended with fatal Consequences than Mismanagement in Peace; and that any Minister, who hath shewn a Deficiency, in Time of Peace, either as to Integrity, Oeconomy, Wisdom, or Resolution, must, in Time of War, bring on many more Disasters upon his Country. A flourishing Nation, in Time of Peace, like a robust Constitution, may bear a great deal of Quacking, before it is reduc'd to a total Consumption. But War, like a Fever, at once destroys the Patient. Would any Trader trust a Ship to make a long Voyage, in a rough Season, to a Crew, who, in a mild Sea, and with gentle Winds, had stranded a Vessel, and pillag'd the Cargo? Or would a Man bind his Son Apprentice to a Surgeon, if the Lad had always faint'd at the Sight of Blood? The granting of Supplies therefore, in the most liberal Manner, is not the only Thing

necessary to carry on a War with Success; for it is equally necessary that the Supplies should be wisely manag'd, and apply'd to proper Uses; which cannot be done but by Persons, who either know what War is, or are not terrify'd at the Approach of it, be it either from a Consciousness of Guilt, or a timorous Disposition. I am sure there is not one Man in this Island, who must not in his Heart join with me in the highest Encomiums upon the Royal Person, who now sits upon the Throne of Great Britain, whose Bravery hath been prov'd, and whose Justice is universally known. But Princes must act by their Ministers; and the noblest Natures are commonly most subject and open to the Practices of artful Men. Such a Deception must be as prejudicial to the Crown as the State; and I hope will never prevail in the British Empire.—I am appriz'd that there is a Set of Writers, who are always giving malicious Turns to the most disinterested Expressions; and perhaps they may accuse me of an Intent to glance Reflections upon some eminent Person, or Persons, in the State. I do therefore assure them beforehand of one Point; that if any thing I have thus far said, can be brought fairly to tally with any of the present Administration, whatever Fate they may come to, I heartily wish it may not be that of conducting the War. I do not write with any Resentment; I am not excited by Malice; and should be very sorry to foment Uneasiness. But I must take the Liberty to say, that where Grievances are felt, or Dangers apprehended, Complaints and Remonstrances to any Branch of the three Estates of Parliament are very consistent with the Duty of the calmest Briton; and every Man is not only barely justifiable to use his utmost Endeavours for the Service of his Country, but highly culpable for any Omission.—Legal Processes and Punishments are the Province of our delegated Courts of Justice, and other Assemblies. But Approbation and Disapprobation, Complaints and Information, either by Petition, Instruction, or Remonstrance, are the natural Rights of every Freeman. If this should be denied, I beg to know what is Freedom, or where is Liberty?

And yet this is actually deny'd in Papers distributed gratis from the Post-Office thro' all Corners of the Kingdom. I look upon the Writers of them only as the Dungbil Hens, who are set to hatch Eggs brought from other Nests; and therefore, however mischievous the Principles, which they avow, may be, I don't impute them so much to the poor Creatures, who bring them to Light, as to those, who pay and employ them.

In the Gazetteer of Nov. 9. one of these worthy Penmen, addressing himself to the most opulent and knowing trading Corporation in the World, begins his third Paragraph thus—

“ But besides invading the Royal Prerogative,

\* See the ministerial Pamphlets of last Year.

by avowedly censuring what it was great Presumption so much as to meddle with, (*meaning the Convention*) you have likewise thought fit to strike at the Majority of both Houses of Parliament."

He begins the next Paragraph thus—"But, Gentlemen, let me put you in Mind, that by the same Rule you have gone out of your Way, in order to censure the Proceedings of the two Houses of Parliament, the Houses may also, even without going out of their Way, take Notice of your Proceedings."

This Paragraph, with some Lines of the next, will explain one another, and shew the Author's favourable Regard for a Corporation, the Bulk of which he declares are certainly as well-affected Subjects as any in his Majesty's Dominions.

In the next Paragraph, speaking of the Independency of the House of Commons, he says, "For this absolute Independency cannot possibly subsist, if Members are accountable, or (which is the same Thing) punishable for their Conduct in Parliament, in any other Place."

Now would not any Body, who took his Information only from this Scribbler, reasonably conclude, that some violent Outrage had been committed by this Corporation against the Royal Prerogative; or that they had fined, or imprison'd, or set in the Stocks, or at least expell'd a Member of their Society, for some Action done in one of the Houses of Parliament? And will not any Body be surprized to hear that all this Menacing, and endeavouring to call down the Censure of Parliament upon them, hath no other Foundation, than because the greatest Part of this Corporation, apprehending that if the late Convention had taken Place, it would have very much injur'd their Trade, they for that Reason return'd Thanks to their Representatives for opposing it; and that one of their Society, whose Conduct in publick they did not like, stood Candidate for an Office, of the highest Dignity and the greatest Trust in their Corporation; which they did not care to bestow upon him; and that this is call'd Punishment?—Are these the Lenitives sent from the publick Offices to reconcile our Animosities? Are these proper Bandages to bind up our Wounds; or Balsams to heal our Sores? Whatever fictitious Names may be put to the different Letters in the Gazetteer, as they are all distributed gratis from the same Offices, they must be look'd upon as coming from the same Authority, and, *ab Origine*, the Works of the same Hand. It is therefore very just to compare them with one another, in order to judge with what View they are written, and to find out the great Advantages, which the Nation will reap, should they gain their Point.—I shall therefore now leave this angry Paper, and make a Quotation from one of a different Sort; which is an *Emollient*, sign'd *Males*, and dated Nov. 19. with this Motto,

*Desistite tumultuari, consultandum est.* (See p. 610.)

This Author gives us his Sentiments, concerning our Behaviour in Times of War. "It should be, says he, a constant Maxim with us, on these Occasions, to imitate the Example of the wise, the virtuous and triumphant Romans, whilst they were warm'd by the *Amor Patriæ*, to use every Effort for cherishing and cultivating Harmony at home." Is not this very peaceably and honestly said? And, as *Shakspear* observes, *Men should be what they seem*. But the gentle Reproofs, with which this Paper abounds, are fully explain'd in the *Gazetteer* of the Day following, where he says, "But I would, on this Occasion, be so far Mr. D'Anvers's Friend as to remind him, that antient History and modern Experience have furnish'd Examples, which give Room for paying the greatest Regard for the Counsels of a single Person. France rais'd herself to the Splendor, with which she hath lately shone, by an happy Succession of able, and (at least to her Interests) faithful Ministers." (See p. 611.) Let us take a short View of what mighty Things were done by three of the greatest Ministers, that ever appear'd in France, before the present Cardinal; I mean *Richelieu*, *Mazarine*, and the late *Regent*. Why, they hang'd or banish'd all Persons, who would not renounce the Protestant Religion, to which England owes the Introduction of many useful Manufactures, and the Improvement of others. They have establish'd absolute Government, and suppress'd the Power and Rights of Parliament by an armed Force.—From hence it is evident what the Patron of the Gazetteers would be at, by endeavouring to discountenance the Instructions or Petitions of the People.—Those Eyes must have efficacious Dust, indeed; thrown into them, which can't perceive the Tendency of such open and bold Avowments. It is now come to this plain Point; that the Conduct of a certain single Person must be supported, that he may be able to do as much for us as *Richelieu*, *Mazarine*, and the late *Regent* have done for France; and if any Body opposes this Scheme, the Reply is,

*Desistite tumultuari, consultandum est.*

I will conclude with only one short Quotation more from the same Paper, where the Author prudently tells us, "That it hath been the Misfortune of those, who have cry'd loudest for the Service of the People, while out of Power, to have most neglected their Interest, when they have got into Possession of it." Tho' Nobody can deny that this hath been too often the Case, I think it does not become any mercenary Scribbler to abuse his Benefactor and Pay-master, in this Manner; but Fools and Knaves are apt to blab out the Truth, when they ought to be most upon their Guard.

*I am, Sir, &c.*



*Copy of the Instructions sent by the Burgh of Cupar, in the County of Fife, to Mr. John Drummond of Quarrel, their Representative in Parliament.*

S I R,

IT seems to be the general Opinion of the Nation as well as it is our own, that the great Number of Placemen in Parliament, the long Continuance of Parliaments for the Space of seven Years, and the frequent Use of Votes of Credit, are of very dangerous Consequence to our Constitution; and therefore the Town-Council of this Burgh, having this Day met, think it their indispensable Duty to instruct you, their Representative, that you would use your utmost Endeavours to promote, or concur in promoting, effectual Laws for limiting the Number of Placemen in the House of Commons, and for reducing the Time of sitting of Parliament to the antient Form of one, or at most three Years; and that you will oppose all Votes of Credit, except on the most urgent Occasions, and even then, unless these Votes be restricted in the most cautious Manner—This we do, not from any factious Principles, which we abhor; but as we judge it the most effectual Method for bringing all Persons to concur in vigorous Measures for carrying on the War, which hath most justly been declared against the Spaniards, who have so long infested us by repeated Depredations on our Traders by Sea. We expect and require your Compliance with these Instructions, and are,

Sir,

Your most humble Servants.

Cupar, 23d Nov.

1739.

Sign'd by Order of the Council.

Common Sense, Dec. 8. N<sup>o</sup> 149.

*Of the Backwardness of the Merchants to accept of LETTERS of REPRISALS.*

S I R,

I HAVE a Book at home, call'd the *Attenion Oracle*, which is my great Fund of Instruction for Times past; for whenever our Parson cannot give me a Solution of any Difficulty, ten to one but I find it there. It surprises me, that so good a Plan has not been continued in the present Times. I look'd, at first, upon the *Gazetteer*, as a Paper calculated to answer Political Questions; but, after all my Endeavours to understand what it would be at, I find it is like an University Lecture, something must be said for the Salary.

I must then have Recourse to you; and as you satisfy me in answering one Question, I may, or may not, trouble you with more. My Question is not upon Futurity, for I suppose you do not deal with the Devil. I do not ask

you, how long the War with Spain will last, nor when we shall have another Convention or two. I only ask, from what Cause this Perverseness of our Merchants can proceed, that Letters of Reprisals being offer'd, so few should accept of them? As if nothing but downright War would serve them, however inconsistent with the Repose of that indefatigable M—r who, for many Years, hath rock'd the publick Cradle, and endeavour'd to lull that froward Babe the Nation to Rest.

I ought not to anticipate an Oracle (for, as such, I consult you) but I must give my Exclusion to two Answers, which not even the *Pythia of Delphi* should make me believe. The first is, that our Merchants have not that implicit Confidence in our unstain'd Administration, which their prudent and firm Counsels deserve: And the other, that we are so miserably torn with Party, that we are not in a Condition to prosecute a War.

As to the first, I cannot attribute our present Slackness to a Want of Confidence in our Ministry, which I verily think exceeds, in its Kind, any Ministry on Record. On the contrary; we have ample Funds already laid on, and the Sinking Fund at Hand. We have a noble Fleet, partly at Sea, partly getting ready. Admirals we have, and to spare. The Trifle due to this Nation from our ancient Friends the Spaniards was, by the Benevolence of our Commissaries, estimated only at 155000*l*. Don Benjamin, with as much Complaisance, gave up his Masters of the S. S. Company: But say, that the Commissaries Condescension (I had almost call'd it, *Present*) of 45,000*l*. for prompt Payment, and the Don's tipping the Wink for 63,000*l*. should be disavow'd by their ungrateful Constituents; and that to these should be added the Christian Article of Restitution for the Spanish Fleet at Cape Passaro. Add, if you will, the other 140,000*l*. which our impartial Commissaries have struck off from our Claim, and about 300,000*l*. more confessedly due, by the Crown of Spain, to the S. S. Company; nay, if you please, add twice as much, or more, for Losses which our West-India Dealers have patiently submitted to, rather than run the expensive Course of Solicitation and Acknowledgment to our disinterested Governors in those Countries, for Letters and Memorials never to be open'd. All this is less than a poor despicable Million and half of Money.

His Majesty's Ships (God give them Success) are not put to the Trouble of finding high Security to do no Mischief: Security for 3000*l*. may puzzle a Trader that has lost the best Part of his Stock by Depredations; and other Clauses may be thrown into his Letters of Reprisals, apt to stumble honest City Sureties. How much more proper is it, therefore, to leave Reprisals to the Ships of

Ward

War? Two or three Galleons would do it; and by the Behaviour of the King's Ships, in acting vigorously, it will be soon seen, whether we are in Earnest or not. It is very hard if 100 Sail of Men of War at Sea, properly instructed, cannot levy a paltry Million and a half, with as much more as will pay the Fiddles. We know, that the Hearts of the *British* Fleet, Officers and Sailors, are gallant, sound, and keen to be at Work.

It makes me wonder, therefore, when I hear our Jokers say, that the Minister is *dis-trusted*. I say, he is *trusted*: The Merchants *trust* their Reprisals to the King's Ships, under the Minister's Direction; and to the Minister himself they *trust*, that he will soon give them another Convention, as good as the last, &c. &c. So they save a needless Expence of laying out Money and finding Security!

If Letters of Marque had been granted when the *Spaniards* first began to play their Game, it might, perhaps, have given them a Check; but the Merchants might think they were offer'd something too late now, for the *Spaniards* would have continued taking Ships as well as we, and as they are 20 Years beforehand with us in Captures, we could never be even with them this Way, considering that we have still more trading Vessels to lose than they: There remain'd, therefore, no other Way for us to do ourselves Justice, but by a vigorous War. It was necessary to touch the *Spaniards* to the Quick; the Flotilla, the Galleons, as I hinted before, or the taking a rich Colony in *America*, would oblige them to give up the Right of Searching, and pay Costs into the Bargain; and it was Time for our Men of War, which the *Spaniards*, in Derision, call'd *Gallinas del Mar*, (the Hens of the Sea) to do something to recover their former Reputation abroad, as well as to satisfy our People at home, that they were of some Use besides eating up the Sinking Fund, and hindering the Payment of the publick Debts.—The Merchants therefore might think it best, to leave Reprisals to the Ships of War.

As to the other Answer, which I hear is made, our intestine Divisions, I am in a Condition to prove the contrary, and therefore deny the Fact. The Nation is not divided; it speaks, and has long spoken, one unalter'd Sense.—There is not a Thief that goes to *Tyburn* but has his Party,—he himself, his Brothers, his near Kindred, all the Gang, are on his Side, and this they would call a powerful Declaration; but ask the Mind of the Crowd of Assistants, and they will tell you, that they came there on Purpose to see him hang'd.

I think that, without Magick, all the Parties in this Nation might be easily and cordially united in the common Defence of their Country by a few Words, the Dismiss-

sion of one Placeman from all publick Employments whatsoever.

Sure I am, such Dismission could be attended with no Danger.—The whole People out of Employment wish it: So do some of those in Employment, if we may believe what they whisper, for they dare not speak out.—Those who have no Wishes beyond themselves will be the first to say they did.—If there was any Fear of Ill-Blood upon such an Event, have we not an Army? And a new Promotion of general Officers, to supply the laying aside of some useless Theorists?—Never fear: That Stroke may be struck without Danger.

I am not quite so sure that it is altogether without Danger to keep any Man in Employment, with whom the whole Nation is dissatisfied.—I do not know any Instance in History of Good being got by such a Measure, but many of Harm. I shall mention but one from the Chronicles of *Scotland*.

King *James V.* of that Kingdom was led away by a blind Attachment to one *Oliver Sinclair*, a Favourite whose only Merit was, his unbounded Compliance with the King's Schemes for increasing his Power and filling his Coffers. The *English* having invaded that Kingdom, a *Scotch* Army marched to the Borders to meet them, but loudly protesting that the War should not be conducted by *Sinclair* or his Creatures. The Nomination of General was kept in *petto* till the very Day of Battle, when *Sinclair* was declared, of which the Result was, that the whole Army, not for Love to the *English*, not for Want of Bravery, but out of mere Sullenness, surrender'd themselves without striking a Stroke.

*Weekly Miscellany*, Dec. 8. N<sup>o</sup> 363.

THIS Writer from Dr. *Delany*, gives the Description of a Storm, first by the Psalmist, and then by *Virgil*, in order to do Honour to the former: For tho' he allows *Virgil's* Description to be very grand and noble, yet he thinks that of the Psalmist exceeds it. They are as follows.

*Psal. xviii. 7—15.* The earth trembled and shook, and the foundations of the mountains trembled and were tossed, because he was wroth. Smoke ascended from his nostrils, and fire devoured from his mouth; coals were kindled at it. And he bowed the heavens, and came down; and darkness was under his feet. And he rode upon a cherub, and flew; and flew swift on the wings of the wind. He made darkness his secret place: his pavilion round about him the darkness of waters, in the clouds of heaven. At the brightness before him his clouds passed away, hail-stones and coals of fire. And the Lord thundered in the heavens, and the most High gave his voice; hail-stones and coals of fire.—And he sent out his



his arrows, and tore and disperfed them; and multiplied his lightnings, and confounded them. The beds of the waters appeared; the foundations of the world were uncovered, at thy rebuke, O Lord; at the blast of the breath of thy noſtrils.

VIRGIL'S Georgicks, B. I. L. 322, &c.

*Sæpe etiam immensum cælo venit agmen aquarum,  
Et fædæ glomerant tempestatem imbris atris  
Collectæ ex alto nubes. Ruit arduus æther,  
Et pulvis ingenti suta læta boumque labores  
Diluit. Implentur fissæ, & cava flumina crescant  
Cum sonitu, servæque fretis spirantibus æquor.  
Ipse pater, mediâ nimborum in nocte, corusca  
Fulmina molitur dextrâ. Quo maxima motu  
Terra tremit: fugere feræ; & mortalia corda  
Per gentes humilis stravit pavor. Ille flagranti  
Aut Atho, aut Rhodopen, aut alta Ceraunia telo  
Dejicit. Ingeminant austræ, & densissimus imber:  
Nunc nemora ingenti vento, nunc littora plangunt.*

These noble Lines are thus translated by an anonymous Author.

Oft from above descends a troop of floods;  
Oft gather from the deep the thick'ning clouds;  
Down rush the skies, and with impetuous rain  
Wash out the ox's toil, and sweep away the  
grain: [keep;  
The dikes are fill'd, no bounds the torrents  
And with the breathing surges boils the deep:  
Amidst a night of clouds, his glitt'ring fire,  
And rattling thunder, hurls th' eternal fire:  
Far shakes the earth: beasts fly, and mortal  
hearts  
Pale fear dejects: he with refulgent darts,  
Or Rhodope, or Atho's lofty crown,  
Or steep Ceraunia's cliffs strikes headlong down:  
The rains condense, more furious Auster roars;  
Now with vast winds, the woods, now \* lashes  
he the shores.

Mr. Dryden's Translation is more diffused:  
But, the Reader will perceive how much he  
thought some of David's Ideas would adorn it.

And oft whole sheets descend of slucy rain,  
Suck'd by the spongy clouds from off the main:  
The lofty skies at once come pouring down,  
The promis'd crop, and golden labours, drown.  
The dikes are fill'd, and with a roaring  
sound  
The rising rivers float the nether ground;  
And rocks the bellowing voice of boiling seas  
rebound.  
The father of the gods his glory shrouds,  
Involv'd in tempests, and a night of clouds;  
And from the middle darkness, flashing out  
By fits, he deals his fiery bolts about.  
Earth feels the motions of her angry god,  
Her intrails tremble, and her mountains nod;  
And flying beasts in forests seek abode:  
Deep horror seizes ev'ry human breast;  
Their pride is humbled, and their fear confess'd:

While he from high his rolling thunder throws,  
And fires the mountains with repeated bows:  
The rocks are from their old foundations rent;  
The winds redouble, and the rains augment:  
The waves on heaps are dash'd against the shore,  
And now the woods, and now the bellows roar.

A To Borlace Warren and John Plumtree, Esqrs.  
Members of (and Representatives in) Par-  
liament for the Town and County of the Town  
of Nottingham.

Gentlemen,

WE the Burgesſes at large, and Freehold-  
ers of the Town of Nottingham, take  
Leave to remind you, that great and good  
B Examples ever produce the most desirable  
End. However easy either of you, Gentle-  
men, may think us in a Situation, whereby  
many of our ancient Rights and Privileges are  
visibly declining and dwindling away, yet be  
assured we are not so supine as to let go all  
our valuable Blessings; amongst which, we  
deem this not the least, that we have an un-  
doubted Right (as your Constituents) to give  
C you Instructions; and to open our bleeding  
Hearts, by giving you an Intimation of (what  
we think) a national Grievance; and that is,  
amongst some others, the great, unreasonable,  
and unnecessary Number of Placemen in your  
House; a dangerous Influence! for the reduc-  
ing whereof, both now and in all Futurity,  
we ardently insist upon your utmost Assis-  
D tance, by the advancing a Bill for that Pur-  
pose in the present Sessions of Parliament;  
and in this we are the more sanguine and  
resolute, by reason we conceive so great a  
Number of Placemen to be an insupportable  
dead Weight, whenever the Trade and Liberty  
of the People, and the Interest and Prerogative  
of the Crown, shall come in Competition.

Gentlemen,

No Alteration in our present happy Con-  
stitution, either in Church or State, can be  
agreeable to us, save only our ancient Native  
Freedom and Birth-right, of chusing annual  
Parliaments; for the Accomplishment where-  
of we may one Day require your Assistance.

It is not a little, low, piratical War, Gen-  
F tlemen, but a vigorous Prosecution of the  
War, conformable to his most Gracious Ma-  
jesty's late Royal Proclamation, that will en-  
courage us chearfully and willingly to give our  
Concurrence and Assistance, to support the  
Interest and Honour, as well of his Majesty's  
most Sacred Person, both at home and abroad,  
as also to maintain and defend our ancient  
Trade, Commerce, and Navigation, so essen-  
G tial to the Welfare and Prosperity of this  
Nation.

Upon the Whole, Gentlemen, your Con-  
duct, in these weighty Affairs, and just Re-  
quests,

4 T

\* This Translator reads plangit.

quests, will make such an Impression upon our Minds and Resolutions, as shall make you an adequate Return both from ourselves and many Hundreds more of our Neighbours, the Burgesses at large and Freeholders of this ancient and extensive trading Town and County of the Town of *Nottingham*.

*From the Gazetteer of Dec. 10.*

**I**T is notorious, notwithstanding what the Author of *Common Sense* asserts, that a considerable Number of Letters of Reprimands have been granted; and, as he thinks them so necessary, it is to be presumed he will present his Readers with a Relation of the good Effects these produce, before he offers to blame the Merchants for not taking out more. (See p. 647.) But if fewer Letters of Reprimands have been desired than were expected to be applied for, (which I am far from believing) the Reason may be easily assigned: The Cry for those Letters was raised and long continued by Gentlemen who were not any Way concerned in *Foreign Traffick*; and those who have actually embraced the Opportunity of having them, are such as made no Figure in the *Clamour* raised to obtain them; for it is much easier to cry, *Let's beat the Spaniards*, than to fit out a Ship for Action at Sea: For Example, Messieurs *D'Anvers* and *Common Sense* called for them loudly; Time after Time; yet their Correspondences abroad are known to extend no farther than the sending, every Opportunity, a small Venture to *Madrid*.

*From the Gazetteer of Dec. 12.*

**T**HERE is nothing more notorious, than that the Chiefs in the *Opposition* either take Pen in Hand sometimes to help out their worthy Scribe Mr. *D'Anvers*, or else engage him or one of his Journeymen to attend their Lectures, in order to echo in his Paper, what they are pleased to say in another Place. The Craftsman of last Saturday is apparently the Transcript of a certain Piece, for which its Author received the highest Applause, not only from those who were in his own Sentiments, but from others, who were in good Hopes that he was really become a Friend to *Unanimity* and *domestick Peace*. This Discourse, I say, is so apparently a Transcript of that, that I could not help wondering to see it published with such trivial Remarks on the *Gazetteer* annexed, as seem to have no farther Use than to fill up the Columns. But I am glad that it is published; because it gives me an Opportunity of setting in a true Light that boasted Spirit of Union to which our modern Patriots pretend. Their Discourses and this Paper, abound with solemn Protestations of Duty to the Crown, Zeal for their Country, and an absolute Want of Prejudice against any Set of Men, or against any Persons in Power.

After all this we are entertain'd with a general Encomium on *Prudence*, *Oeconomy*, and *Frugality*, especially in *War*, because the Nation is at present engaged in one, and this is the Season for Supplies. Lastly, we are told, that neither *Unanimity* nor *Frugality* will save the Nation, if something else be not added. And what is that? Why, if Care be not taken that those who were at the Head of Affairs, while the Nation enjoyed Peace, be removed from thence, and not trusted with the Management of the War, all other Cares are thrown away. Whatever Difference therefore there might be between the Beginnings of former Speeches and Papers, and the Beginning of this, they end in the same Strain; and, as the Sum total of all Reasoning on publick Affairs, issue in this Piece of good Advice, *Whatever you do, down with the Minister*.

*Common Sense*, Dec. 15. N<sup>o</sup> 150.

#### OF LUXURY in BUILDING and GARDENING.

**I** AM far from censuring in all Cases, the Pleasure and Magnificence of Building and Gardening; it is at least a very pardonable Excess in those, whose Ranks and Fortunes enable them to raise, and entitle them to possess such noble and sumptuous Monuments. Much less would I deny to Persons of inferior Rank and smaller Fortunes, the real Comfort of convenient Habitations, or the Pleasure of cultivating and improving of Nature; both will lie in a very narrow Compass. But what I mean to remonstrate against, is the Folly of those, who either tempted by Pride, or seduc'd by Fashion, lay out one Half of their Land in Building, and the other Half literally in their Gardens, and who, by that Time they have done, in order to be able to live in their own House, are oblig'd to sell themselves in another.

Every Man now, be his Fortune what it will, is to be doing something at his Place, as the fashionable Phrase is; and you hardly meet with any Body, who, after the first Compliments, does not inform you, that he is in *Mortar* and *moving of Earth*; the modest Terms for Building and Gardening. One large Room, a *Serpentine River*, and a *Wood*, are become the most absolute Necessaries of Life, without which a Gentleman of the smallest Fortune thinks he makes no Figure in his Country.

To these Gentlemen I particularly address myself, and beg Leave to assure them, that they are not more imprudent in their Expence, than mistaken in their Views. Is it the Reputation of an elegant Taste that they would purchase? Nineteen Times in twenty, their Works are glaring Proofs of the contrary. Rules misapplied, Defects imitated, Beau-



ties disfigur'd, speak the undistinguishing Taste of these *Virtuosi*. Injudicious Thefts from good Originals, generally compose these ill assorted Edifices; and the noble Owner of *Chiswick* might replevin most of the Rooms that have been built here for these 20 Years, but that they are so mangled, that he either does not know them again, or does not desire to recover them. Besides, I would ask these *Virtuosi*, if they have any clear and determinate Idea annex'd to this Word *Taste*? Is it their own Taste they mean? Or whose? And by what Criterion do they decide whose Taste is best? For I conceive Taste to be merely an arbitrary Thing, and of which there can be no settled Standard, as appears by its Variations in different Ages, and different Countries. Whereas, all Arts and Sciences have positive and fix'd Rules founded in Reason, and originally deduc'd from Observations made upon Nature; which Truths, when stated, every Body feels and must assent to; as in Buildings, that the Stronger must support the Weaker, and that they must be calculated to protect you from those Inclemencies of the Weather, to which your Climate and Situation particularly exposes you. These are plain and sensible Rules to go by, and should not, as they generally are, be confounded, and us'd synonymously with the Word *Taste*, which can only relate to Things of mere Ornament and Fancy. Many Rules in *Egyptian*, *Greek*, and *Italian* Buildings, would be very improperly call'd the *Egyptian*, *Greek*, or *Italian* Taste. They are Rules founded in Nature; those Climates require, and common Sense suggests them. But when imitated and applied here, where we are equally free from any Apprehensions, either of Inundations or Heat; they then indeed become Matter of Taste, and I'll venture to say, of a very absurd and wrong Taste. From hence then it appears, that those who impair their Fortunes in this View, sacrifice a Reality to a Sound, and a Sound too, which they'll find no ten People agree in the Signification of.

Or is it to display their Magnificence, and to give Mankind an Opinion of their Wealth and Opulence? If that be the Motive, they would do well first to consider, whether they can carry that Scheme thro, and have every Thing else suitable. For otherwise they lose their End by the very Means they take to attain it: Nothing being so strong a Proof of Poverty as a half Magnificence; which only shews what a Man would do, and can't; and the *one fine Room* I have mention'd, is a Demonstration that the Master of it can't afford another. How many Houses have been built here of late Years, so disproportion'd to the small Fortunes and Families of the Owners, that they seem rather haunted than inhabited?—*Horace's* Rule holds in every Part of Life, as well as in Poetry,

—*Servetur ad inum*

*Qualis ab incepto processerit, & sibi consuet.*

Let every Thing be consistent and of a Piece, or instead of Approbation you excite Laughter. There is surely nothing more absurd than to see, as one often does, a *Venetian* Window, and a *Grecian* Portico stuck on to an old decaying Mansion Seat; or a dirty Ditch expensively lengthen'd out, to act as a Serpentine River, where the spacious Windings of the Serpent are burlesqu'd by the ridiculous Wriggles of the Worm. One can't help laughing at the scanty and abortive Attempts of little Things to equal great Ones; and I recommend, upon this Occasion, to my Countrymen of *Taste*, the careful Perusal of the *Fable of the Frog*, who would swell himself to the Size of the Ox, and burst in the Operation.

But independently of the Expence and other ill Consequences, I am always griev'd to see the venerable paternal Castle of a Gentleman of an antient Family, and a competent Fortune, *tasted* and dwindled down into an imperfect Imitation of an *Italian Villa*; and the good old profitable Orchard laid out into a Waste of Green, bounded by fruitless Trees. Methinks there was something respectable in those old hospitable *Gotbick* Halls, hung round with the Helmets, Breast-Plates, and Swords of our Ancestors; I entered them with a constitutional Sort of Reverence, and look'd upon those Arms with Gratitude, as the Terror of former Ministers, and the Check of Kings. Nay, I even imagined that I there saw some of those good Swords, that had procur'd the Confirmation of *Magna Charta*, and humbled *Spencers* and *Gawestons*. And when I see these thrown by, to make Way for some tawdry Gilding and Carving, I can't help considering such an Alteration as ominous even to our Constitution.

My Apprehensions of this Kind were much increas'd by a Visit I made this Summer to a Friend in the Country, who one Day told me that he would carry me to a neighbouring Gentleman's, who had done a great deal to his Place, and would make it the completest Thing in the County. As we were riding there together, he gave me this Account of the Gentleman.

My Neighbour, says he, tho' he is doing so much, has a numerous Family, and but a small Estate, and that's a good deal dip'd too by his Elections. It is true, indeed, since he has been in Parliament, he has got an Employment, tho' at the rate we go on, that won't do neither, and we shall soon be out at the Elbows. But to be sure he has other Helps, for, between you and I, we observe, that after hard-run Points Above, there's always some fine Thing done here. For Instance, that Obelisk, and that Temple by it,

which you see there upon the Top of the Hill, were built the Summer after the *Excise*, as you will see by the Date upon the Base of the Obelisk; for which Reason, you must know, we call that Temple his *Excise Office*. —When we arrived at the Place, we alighted in a large handsome Court. The Front of the House was very irregular, one Part on't very low and old, but lately vamp'd and stucco'd, the other new and lofty, and both agreeing very ill together. After having pass'd thro' a Room or two of the old Part of the House, we were carried into the great Apartment, which consisted of a large Anti Chamber and Bed-Chamber, expensively gilt, carv'd, and furnish'd. Here my Friend whisper'd me (that the Steward who accompanied us might not hear) this we call *the Prince's Apartment*; what, said I, has his Royal Highness ever been here then? No, replied my Friend, but you must know, it was built the Year of his Affair in Parliament, which they say was a great building Year in many other Counties too. In going from hence into the Garden, I observ'd, on my right Hand, a new Building about half up, and upon asking my Friend what it was, he inform'd me that it was to be a Room of Six and Thirty by Four and Twenty, which was begun this Summer, and which was call'd the *Convention Room*; this, he added, would be the most expensive Thing of all. —I told him I admir'd this new Manner of Dating, which I hop'd would be of singular Use to future Antiquaries and Historians. Why yes, replied my Friend, the *Romans* us'd to date even their Wine by their Consuls, who I never heard gave it them; and why should not those date by Treasurers what they receive from them? It seems to be but a Return of Gratitude; besides the universal Advantage it will be of, by making every County a Sort of Chronological Table of our *English* History. I smil'd at my Friend's Pleasantry, but went home full of very melancholy Reflexions. —I shall conclude with this one Admonition to these my unwary Countrymen, That a few more such Acquisitions will undo them, and that, insensibly led on and betray'd by their Pride and their Luxury, they'll find, when too late, that they have only been gilding their own Chains, and carving their own Pains.

*The King of SPAIN'S DECLARATION of  
WAR against GREAT-BRITAIN.*

+

THE KING.

I.

**W**HEREAS my Forbearance can no longer dissemble the irregular Pretences of *England*, her Breach of Faith, and Treaties, and the Declaration of War pro-

claim'd lately at *London* against this Crown; depending on my known Rights, and sway'd by what is dictated by a natural Defence, I am resolv'd likewise that in this Court, against the *British* King, his Kingdoms and Subjects, the same shall be publish'd and executed in the like manner in all my Dominions by Sea and Land, laying on Embargoes, and committing all sorts of Hostilities against the Subjects of the said Nation; and in consequence thereof entirely to exclude them from all sorts of Commerce and Trade in these Kingdoms and other Dominions belonging to this Crown. And that at the same time all *English*-born Subjects that are not naturaliz'd shall immediately withdraw, only they that are in any mechanick Office may remain. For which purpose I do command that this shall be complied with, and executed under the following Dispositions and Declarations.

II.

That for the future the Trade and Commerce with all the *English* Subjects shall be illicit and prohibited, and all their Manufactures, Merchandizes and Produce, as likewise whatsoever they shall treat, negotiate, and transact in these Kingdoms, in such manner as the Prohibition of the said Trade is to be understood, as I will and understand it, to be absolutely and really forbidding and hindering the Importation of the said Commodities, Produce, Goods, Merchandizes, and Manufactures of the said Dominions: And farther, the Prohibition which is made, and I do make by virtue of these Presents to all the Vassals and Subjects of *England*. And I do Order and Command, that in none of my Ports in these Kingdoms shall be admitted any Vessels with the Goods, Manufactures, or Produce of the said Dominions, and that no Entrance shall be granted, nor Permission given to introduce the same by Land, in what Manner or Form soever; and that all the said Produce, Goods, Manufactures, and Merchandizes in these Kingdoms, shall be deemed illicit and prohibited, wheresoever they may come from, be found, or seiz'd in Ships, Vessels, Exchanges, Shops, or Houses of Merchants, and any other Particular Persons whatsoever, whether they be Subjects and Vassals of me, or of the Kingdoms, Provinces and States, with whom I am in Peace, Alliance, and in free Commerce; with whom it is my Royal Resolution at the same Time to preserve the Peace, as also the Freedom and Liberty of Trade, which according therunto are to be preserv'd in these Kingdoms, and the free Admission of their Ships and Traffick in their several Kinds, properly and privately belonging to their Countries, Provinces and Conquests, or manufactur'd in the same. And I likewise do declare those Merchandizes, Products, and Manufactures to be illicit and forbidden, which have been manu-

factured



factured or made in my Dominions, or in those of my Friends and Allies, or have been dyed and whitened by, or consign'd to the *English*, and which have by them been made up, and have paid the Duties thereof; renewing, as I do renew by this present Prohibition, as the same concerns the said Dominions belonging to *England*, whatsoever is ordain'd by the Laws, Cedula and Pragmaticks, issued in that respect.

III.

And in order to know and specify what are the Produce, Manufactures, and Merchandize belonging to the said Dominions of *England*, and what is illicit and prohibited, in case any one Party grounds his Defence thereon; I do Order that the Judge before whom an Information shall be laid, or the Goods shall be seiz'd by way of Enquiry or any ways whatsoever, shall appoint a skilful Person, according to the kind of Goods that are seized; and the Person in whose Possession the same shall be found, and against whom any Information is laid, shall appoint another, who upon Oath (and under Penalty of Treason, which I decree against them if they do not well and faithfully perform their Duty) shall declare what kind of Merchandizes those are that are laid before them, and of what Manufacture or Produce; and in case they are decided to be of the said Dominions, they shall be forthwith declar'd forfeited; and in case those two should not agree, the Judge shall nominate a third Person, who shall declare in the same Form, and under the same Penalty; and in case the two Referrees do agree, Execution shall be granted without any farther Defence in the same Cause. And to the end that they may be inform'd of those Goods and Merchandizes that they are of the said Manufactures, Produce, and prohibited Goods, proper, and especially belonging to the said *English* Dominions; it is my Will that Judges shall be applied to, who shall hear and examine into the minutest Articles thereunto belonging.

IV.

And forthwith I declare all those Merchandizes, Produce, and Manufactures of the said Dominions, that shall be found in these Kingdoms, in the Possession of any one of my Subjects, or of any Inhabitant there, tho' he be of the Kingdoms and Estates of Allies and Friends, and in any Vessels, Carriages or Vehicles wheresoever they shall be found, to be forfeited in case of Contravention, reserving in this respect to the Vessels and Ships of our Friends and Allies, those Treaties of Peace agreed with them. And I do give the third Part of the said Forfeiture to my Exchequer; one other third Part to the Judge, and the other third to the Informer: Whom I order that as soon as Sentence of their Commission is given, they appear, giving a depository Security, both the Judge and the Informer, to

refund the same in case the Sentence should be revers'd. Further, and besides the same Penalty, I inflict the Loss of all their Goods to be forfeited to my Exchequer, on those that shall import, or give any help or assistance, to the Importation thereof into my Kingdoms, after the same Crime shall be regularly proved; and against those that do not import the same, I do inflict the Penalty of the Loss of the said Merchandizes, which being illicit and prohibited, I give for their several third Parts in manner above said. And farther, upon regular Proof, those whom I deem to be the Possessors of the said prohibited Merchandizes, such as shall possess the same fraudulently, knowing them to be prohibited, I condemn'd in the Forfeiture of all their Goods, to be appropriated to my Exchequer; which Person, as it is to be understood, shall declare of whom he has received the same, yet in case he does not declare the same, he shall be deem'd the chief Importer, and subject to the said Penalties, wherein shall be no Mitigation, nor Arbitration of any Judge of what Degree soever, nor of any Tribunal, nor Court of Judicature, unless they have acquainted me therewith.

V.

And I do Order, that all the Places, Houses and Shops of Merchants and Traders, at least from four to four Months, (without any fix'd Day being given) shall be visited, and all the Goods found there shall be enquired into; and whatsoever shall be found to be illicit and prohibited, shall be declar'd as such, and forfeited, the Writings being drawn in the usual Form; and in case the Possessor should deny the same to be of the said prohibited Quality, they shall proceed to the Proof and Declaration, by naming such skilful Persons as above-mentioned, (making the said Enquiries by dint of Office, without any Necessity of a preceding Accusation or Information whatsoever;) however, so that they shall not have Liberty to do the same in any private Houses, that are not Merchants, unless the same be notorious by Information, or any other legal Denunciations; importing, that Goods and other Commodities prohibited by this Cedula, are concealed there. And in order to facilitate the said Enquiry, and prove against whom it may concern, I do order that all Merchants and Traders of these Kingdoms, Natives as well as Strangers, shall keep Books of Account and Transactions in the *Spanish* Language, wherein they shall set down whatever they buy, and mention it therein, in order to declare and produce the same before those Judges that shall demand the same, as often as it shall be required.

And in respect thereunto, I do Order that the Sixty-first Law, Tit. 18. of the Sixth Book of the *Recap.* and the Penalties prescribed therein, without any Aim to alter any the least Thing mentioned in the said Ordinance,

be adjust'd with those Kings, Princes, States, and Republicks I am in Peace with, and according to their Alliances of a free Trade; which rather are confirm'd, and shall remain in their full Force, as mentioned in the same Ordinance.

## VI.

And that no Person whatsoever, of what Quality the same may be or hold, may be exempted from any Penalty while such prejudicial Crimes may require it; I do Order that no Privilege, nor any Preheminence whatsoever, shall relieve them, whether they be of any military Orders, Titular Officers, or those belonging to the Inquisition, Captains, Soldiers, although they be of my Guard, or any ordinary ones of my Kingdoms, Soldiery and Artillery, my Court-Servants, Registers or any others that pretend to be exempted from any Courts of Justice.

And that all that shall act in Opposition to this Ordinance, shall be punished by the Penalties appointed for that Purpose, and that no Exemption nor Privilege shall help 'em to any Mitigation, nor in any Ways whatsoever.

## VII.

And whereas for the inviolable Observance of what is ordain'd, commanded and prohibited in this present Ordinance, it is necessary for the Execution thereof, to prohibit the Countries and Dominions of the King of England, the Trade to these Kingdoms; it is my Will and Pleasure to grant no Permission nor Licence to import any Produce, Merchandizes, and Manufactures, nor any Goods of the said Dominions, into this Country: And in case any is given, I do revoke, annul, and declare the same void; commanding my Councils, Viceroy, and all other Tribunals or Magistrates with whom formerly the same has been consulted, and with whom the like Licences have been usually consulted, that for the future they shall not consult with me on that Account, what Motive, Cause, or Reasons soever, for that Purpose, they may have.

## VIII.

And considering it would not be just to prohibit the Trade of those Sorts of Goods, which before the breaking out of the War, and in due Time were imported from the English Dominions, as also to give no Encouragement to import others, which on Presence of their Vent may follow; I do Declare, that all the Merchants that shall have in their Possession, any Goods, Merchandizes, or Produce of the said Dominions, within fifteen Days after the Publication of this my Ordinance, which is fix'd for a peremptory Term, shall declare and register the same in our Court, before the Minister whom I shall appoint to decide those Controversies, and in other Cities, Towns and Places, before the Judges which I shall likewise nominate.

And in case there be none such appointed

or nominated, before the ordinary Court (to whom, in defect thereof, I give the same Jurisdiction) and those that are not registered before the Term of the said fifteen Days, shall be immediately condemned and proceeded against according to Order; and for the Consumption of those which shall be registered, and which shall be declar'd and mark'd, two Months Time shall be given; which being expir'd, the Merchants and Traders shall be oblig'd to deliver the said Goods to the Custom-Houses; and in those Places where there are none, to the publick Halls or Court-Houses, and that the same shall be sold by publick Auction, in the Presence of the Minister or Ministers deputed for that Purpose; and in default thereof, by the Court, who shall deliver the Produce thereof to the Owners, without Power to have any of the said prohibited Goods brought again to their Shops or Warehouses, of what Sort soever, according to the Formalities heretofore practis'd.

All which is my Pleasure, and shall be inviolably complied with and executed: And to the End that no Person whatsoever may plead Ignorance of what is contain'd in this Ordinance, I do command that the same be publish'd by my Council of War in this Court, and that they give the necessary Orders for the Execution thereof, according to Custom in the like Cases.

Done at Buen Retiro, on the

8th of November, 1739.

I the KING.

Don Gasparo de Uztariz.

Craftsman, Dec. 15. N<sup>o</sup> 701.

The VIEWS of FRANCE, with seasonable REFLECTIONS.

## S I R,

A Few Days since, going into my Book-seller's Shop, he laid before me, according to Custom, all the new Books and Pamphlets, which he thought I had not seen. Amongst the rest was a Book, lately translated from the French. The Original hath not been publish'd above two or three Years; intitled, *Political Reflexions upon the Finances and Commerce of France*. It is a very elaborate, and, as far as I can judge of Figures, a very accurate Performance, which I am inclin'd to think is not done by a common Hand. The Compiler speaks with such an Air of Authority, as I apprehend is not very usual upon State-Matters in an absolute Government, without some Assurances that his Subject and Reasonings would be agreeable to his Superiors. I cannot blame the Zeal he shews for his Country; but, on the contrary, highly commend it; though, at the same Time, I cannot forbear lamenting to see such ambitious Designs stirring in France at a Time when



most of her Neighbours seem to be either lull'd asleep, or dismay'd from acting.

The greatest Part of the Book is taken up in Computations upon the *French Coin*. This I shall not enter upon, as being foreign to my Purpose; which is, by some Quotations, to warn such of my Countrymen, into whose Hands the Book may never come, of the dangerous Politicks now opening in that ambitious Kingdom; and to shew what grateful Returns *we* and our *maritime Neighbour* are to expect from the House of *Bourbon*, for the many *Treaties* and *Alliances* we have made with that formidable Family, and our long pacifick Disposition towards it, which now seems to be contriving Schemes to impoverish, weaken, and subjugate all the other Powers of Europe.

The first Quotation I shall make from this Writer, is the very last Paragraph in the Book, before the Recapitulation, p. 287.

"To make Peace, in order to procure to ourselves all the Advantages of an extensive Commerce, is to make War upon our Enemies. Let us therefore have no more to do with those Victories, which are gain'd by ruinous Means. Let Glory sleep and be at Rest. It is in the Heart of our Plains, that Industry shall open to us easy Paths to greater Conquests. May propitious Heaven preserve to us a Prince, whose Wisdom measures his Glory by the Happiness of his People, and a worthy Minister, who seconds his Views with so much Zeal, and extensive Discernment! France, superior by the Advantages of her Commerce, shall make neighbouring States know, that she is as capable of raising her Power by Peace as by War."

Happy, indeed, is that Country which lays hold of all Opportunities to extend its Commerce, clear its Incumbrances, and enrich the Subject; which it is too visible that France hath done, during the Administration of the present Cardinal; who hath omitted no Means of encreasing its Riches, Power, and Dominions. But to return to our Author, whose peaceable Intentions want a little Explanation.

If the maritime Powers will suffer France to open and enlarge more Ports upon the Northern Coast, and own France Sovereign of the Ocean, then will she remain in Peace; and, in order to bring about so neighbourly a Scheme, the Author projects a French Fleet to be kept on Foot; then after making a Computation what a very considerable Navy once cost France, says, (p. 277.) "that 100 Ships at 10,200,000 Livres per Annum, supposing the whole to be equipt six Months of the Year, which never happens every Year; thus we say that a Navy of 100 Ships of 60 Guns would not cost ten Million (of Livres) communibus Annis, all Things

included; an Expence not to be laid in the Balance with the Honour and Advantage, which would accrue from thence to the Nation." We shall see, p. 281, to what Use this Fleet is to be apply'd.

"The Land Forces, says he, cost much more than this powerful Navy; and they are neither capable of bringing us so much Honour, or Profit. They can neither make the French Flag be respected, or fear'd, so far. They are no sort of Protection to our foreign Trade, which is the only Means of aggrandizing and enriching the State. All the Forces we can have by Land can never free us from Subjection to maritime Powers; nor put us in a Condition to humble the Pride of those haughty Islanders, who believe and call themselves Kings of the Sea. This we are only to look for from a powerful Navy, able to dispute that Empire with them, and oblige them to pay the first Honour to the French Flag."

Before I make any farther Observations, I shall give the Reader another Quotation from the same Author, p. 286.

"I have always heard it said, that with a little Expence we might make an excellent one, (meaning a Port) at la Hogue in Lower Normandy. This is the only Place in the World, most proper for raising an important Fortrefs, either for Commerce, or for Ships. It will hold a great many of them. There they would lie in Security, and shelter'd from any dangerous Winds, by making a Mole of about two or three hundred Toises of the great or small Redoubt of Moselines, towards the Fort of la Hogue, leaving at the Foot of that Fort a convenient Entrance for the Port, and by digging a Bay, which the Mole would enclose. We might even cause the Port to be cleans'd by the River Saire, which is but about the Distance of six or seven Toises, and which might easily be turn'd into it. That Port would then be very considerable, and well situated. It has an admirable Road; and all those, who are acquainted with the Affairs of the Navy and Navigation agree, that we ought to labour at and improve the Advantages of that Place, notwithstanding the Opposition of our Neighbours; for the more they set themselves in Opposition to it, the more ought we to be sensible that it tends to our Advantage. We ought by no Means to be afraid of them. This would do them too much Honour. In a Word, there it is we must have a Port."

This Scheme, in my Opinion, does not seem to be sent into the World by a Person, who only wrote in hopes that his Book would sell well, or by a Projector, that was building Castles in the Air. Whoever has seen a Plan of the Fortifications of Dunkirk, as it stood in the Time of Lewis XIV. may find that

Crown

\* I presume they are convinc'd of the Sufficiency of cleansing Ports by the Torrent of Upland Water, from their Success at Dunkirk.

Crown will spare no Cost, or Trouble, for such a Security to their *Naval Force*, as may render it formidable, or destructive to the Commerce of the *maritime Powers*; and as to the *Fleet*, whenever *France* should be pleas'd to reduce her *Land Forces*, she may be very capable to maintain a very powerful *Fleet*.—From hence it is plain how fatal all Politicks have been, which tended to disunite the *Empire* and the *maritime Powers*.

His *Imperial Majesty* sell the first Sacrifice to the ambitious House of *Bourbon*, the *maritime Powers* are to be serv'd for the second Course.

If it should be thought this *Author's* Schemes are only the vain and airy Imaginations of a *single Person*, let us consider what has been done these few Years past in the *Mediterranean*. Hath not the House of *Bourbon* got the two *Sicilies* and *Corfica*. Except our own *Port Mabon* and *Gibraltar*, is there a Port, but *Legborn*, which cannot be shut from us by that *powerful Family*; and if *France* should be able to set up a considerable *Fleet*, will it not still be worse? Perhaps it may be urg'd against me, that I prove too much, as Truth is not to be spoken at all Times, and that by aggrandizing the Power of *France*, and the House of *Bourbon*, I may intimidate, more than excite, the Courage of my Countrymen.

Besides, as we are now actually in War with a Branch of the House of *Bourbon*, this is not the Time to provoke, or alarm *France*; to which I answer, that the best and only Way to shun Danger is to foresee and forewarn; and a skilful Surgeon first probes to the Bottom of the Wound, before he applies Remedies. Those must be very shallow Politicians indeed, who can think that whenever the Ambition, or Interest of *France*, shall incite her to act, that she will want Pretextes. It is therefore the Duty of every Man, who loves his Country, to consider as far as his Capacity will extend, from whence have sprung the Dangers which threaten us.

In order to that, I will put one single Fact in such a Light, that the Truth must evidently appear, on one Side or the other.

The Power, which *France*, and the House of *Bourbon*, have been gaining these last 20 Years, either could or could not have been prevented by *English Arms*, or *English Counsels*. If it is said that it could have been prevented, a natural Question follows; Why has it not been prevented? If it is said, that it could not have been prevented, I must beg Leave to ask another Question.—Who can tell that? For what Steps have been taken to prevent it? Hath not every Alliance, since the *Quadruple Alliance*, tended rather to carels and cherish the House of *Bourbon*, than otherwise? Have we not been at great Expences in fitting out our *Fleets*, and hiring *Aux-*

*illaries* upon the Continent, in Pursuance of Treaties made with this formidable Neighbour? Have not the Forces of our present *Enemy* been transported in our Ships, and at our Expence, which have conquer'd Kingdoms for his Family from our most natural Ally? Should his *Imperial Majesty's* Assistance and Aid be now wanting, where are the *Ministers*, who have conducted these Negotiations, and influenc'd their Counsels? Shall they be sent to him, to put him in mind of his Losses of *Sicily*, *Naples*, and *Lorain*, whilst all his old Allies were contented to be Spectators only of his Misfortunes? Perhaps it may be said, that our *Party Divisions* and intestine Feuds, have inflam'd our home Expences, and made us incapable of obstructing the ambitious Views of foreign Enemies. If any civil Commotions had risen, should we have expected Assistance from *French Forces*? Would not the *Minister* deserve to have lost his Head, who had trusted them?—What civil Commotions have risen, or what Clamours have been spread?—*Englishmen* have only reasoned upon the Actions of the *Ministry*; and perhaps more People have disapprov'd than approv'd of the general Course of Proceedings; I apprehend that every Individual in a free State, has as much Right to canvass publick Transactions as a *Counsellor of State*, or a *Senator of Parliament*.—Were Clamours rais'd against a large standing Army in Times of Peace, which prevented paying our Debts, lessening our Taxes, as you find the *French* have done, and enlarging our Commerce, as we likewise find the *French* have done; if this was the Case, reducing Part of our Army would have stop't the Clamour, and disincumbering the Nation would have better enabled us to have acted with more Force against a foreign Enemy.—Was the Clamour rais'd against the frequent Equipment of *pacifick Fleets*?—Was it against the Expence, or the Inactivity of them?—If against the Expence, might they not have been spar'd, for the Good they have done? It is now evident that whoever they hurt, were not our Enemies; and the Expence might have been well spar'd, if only shewing them has rais'd Envy and Hatred abroad, Clamour at home, and could not at last with Honour prevent a War, which but few ever thought they could.

If that was the Case, it cannot be said that the Clamours at home prevented a vigorous Behaviour abroad. If the People were discontented that Force was not employ'd, sure no Body will say, nor can think, that the publick Treasure has been diverted from the publick Service, either in lessening our Debt, paying off Taxes, or being employ'd against the foreign Enemy of our Country, in order to gain some Auxiliaries to the Ministry; and if this could be imagin'd, it would be evident that the ministerial Proceedings would have been greater,



greater, had the People not been corrupted to act against their Consciences.

Common Sense, Dec. 22. N<sup>o</sup> 151.

THEATRICAL FORCES.

IT gives me the greatest Pleasure, to observe the Revival of that true *British* Spirit, which I fear'd Corruption might have tainted, or Despair have sunk. The universal Chearfulness, with which the Nation at present, not only submits to, but solicits the heaviest Burdens, in order to retrieve, at last, its Honour, and assert its Rights, shows that the Genius of this Island still rises superior to the vile Arts made use of to depress it. Every Man in the Kingdom (except one, or, at most, two) heartily concurs in the carrying on of the present War. Among the many Instances of this generous Spirit, I cannot help mentioning one of a private Person, which seems to equal any Thing I have read, of any private *Roman*. I mean Mr. Rich, who has, on this Occasion, rais'd at his own Expence, two incomparable Regiments for the Service of his Country. Whoever has lately seen that inimitable Comedy, *The Rehearsal*, must, doubtless, have been struck with the Strength and Beauty of those two Corps. It would be wronging them to call them either Foot, Horse, or Dragoons, since they unite in themselves the peculiar Excellencies of all three. Consider'd as Foot, they have all the Closeness and Firmness of the fam'd *Macedonian Phalanx*; while, at the same Time, they have the Strength of the Horse, and the Celerity of the Dragoons. A military Improvement, entirely owing to Mr. Rich, and unthought of by *Polybius* or *Chevalier Fular*; notwithstanding that the authentick Accounts we find in Antiquity, of the Strength, Agility, and Usefulness of the *Centaur*s, might, one should have thought, have suggested something of this Nature to them.——As Horse, they must be allow'd to exceed even our Life-Guards, being contriv'd so as to receive Fire or Bayonets without Confusion. And their serving at the same Time on Foot and on Horseback, gives them manifestly the Advantage over our Dragoons, who can do but the one, or the other. Nor can I omit the prudent Oeconomy with which Mr. Rich has made his Levies; there being, (I think) but two Officers to each Corps, tho' doubtless he was solicited by many Members of this House for Commissions. And I hear too, that they are paid by the usual Pay-Master, tho' he was extremely press'd to create a new Office for that Purpose.

This Army, as I am credibly inform'd, would not have appear'd upon so inconsiderable a Theatre, had Mr. Rich's publick-spirited Proposal taken Place; for he first offer'd them

to the Ad——n for the Use of the Publick: But upon Condition; indeed, that they should be employ'd abroad, particularly in the *West-Indies*, where he apprehended that this new and Centaur Army might scatter the same Terror among the present *Spaniards*, as their Fire-Arms did formerly among the *Indians* their Predecessors.

Tho' Mr. Rich was thank'd for his loyal and generous Offer, he was told at the same Time (as the Malecontents give out) that it could not be accepted upon those Conditions, for that there was no Design of acting offensively Abroad, especially in *America*, which would either exasperate Matters, and retard a wish'd for Accommodation, or would procure such a Treaty, as would necessarily disgrace the last Convention. Under these Discouragements, Mr. Rich resolv'd to employ his new rais'd Forces, in the same Manner as our n——l Troops are employ'd, and exhibit them as a Show to the Publick. To this Accident, Prince *Volscius* and Prince *Prettyman* owe those excellent Bodies of Troops, which they now with so much Lustre and Safety command.

I should reproach myself, if I did not do Mr. *Fleetwood* the Justice to inform the Publick upon this Occasion, that he was by no Means behind-hand with his Competitor Mr. Rich. Nay, I am not sure, if he did not even go beyond him. For he had rais'd a considerable Body of Marines, mounted upon Sea-Horses, which he offer'd to swim to any appointed Place in the *West-Indies*, without the Trouble or Expence of Transports. But, I am told, his Offer was declin'd, pretty much in the same Manner, and for the same Reasons as the former, with this additional one, that the not wanting of Transport-Ships was an Objection, instead of a Recommendation; because that in Case any Troops were sent Abroad, the hiring and the victualling of the Transports was already promis'd to the Cousin-German of a Brother-in-Law of a Parliament-Man. What Use Mr. *Fleetwood* now intends to turn this excellent Body of Marines to, is not yet known. Possibly he may exhibit a *Naumachia*, after the Manner of the *Romans*, where these Forces may distinguish themselves; which indeed is the more to be wish'd, that the Annals of these Times may at least transmit to Posterity one Naval Action, in which the natural Strength, and true Spirit of this Country may appear.

I confess I cannot conceive why the generous Offers of these two Gentlemen were refused. What Harm would there be in having a good Body of Land-Forces on board our Squadrons in the *West-Indies*? I see none. Nay, I'll go further; would there be any great Harm, if, by making a Descent in the *Spanish West-Indies*, we acquir'd some useful Possessions there, that would secure our Trade to us for the future? I admit it might exasperate Matters

a little for a Time, but that Acrimony would soon subside, and we might possibly have a Peace both the better, and the sooner for it. And that in that Case the Peace would be too good a one, and disgrace the last Convention, does not seem to me to be a solid Objection; for I do not see that any Success ties us down to make a better Peace than we have a Mind to, since those who have it in their Power to make as good a one as they will, have it, *a Fortiori*, in their Power to make as bad a one as they please. As for disgracing the Convention, it is impossible; the Convention is invulnerable, it is secure in its own Virtue, and will stand upon its own Merits, as long as the Records of Time shall transmit to Posterity the Memory of Treaties, Conventions, Acts, *Protests* and Declarations.

*Craftsman*, Dec. 22. N<sup>o</sup> 702.

**M**R. D'Anvers, in this Paper, considers a Point, which, he says, has often been explain'd before, *viz.* whether the People have not a Right, by our Constitution, to petition or instruct their Representatives, in Opposition to those, who, to serve a particular Purpose, have reviv'd that vile and corrupt Doctrine, that they have no Right so to do, upon any Occasion whatever. A Repetition of the same Objections, he says, requires a Repetition of the same Answers, which must be his Apology for troubling the Reader again upon so trite a Subject. We shall therefore only take Notice of his Conclusion.

I shall conclude (says he) with recommending *Unanimity* to my Countrymen. May we always be unanimous in establishing our *Liberties at home*, and defending our Rights against *foreign Invaders*! May *Placemen* concur in making a Law to limit *their own Number* in the *House of Commons*, so generally desired by the Nation! May we all be unanimous in carrying on *this War*, so justly begun, with Prudence and Vigour! May no secret Attempts be ever made to incense the *Crown* against the *People*, or to alienate the Affections of the *People* from the *Crown*! May *his present Majesty* and *his Posterity* evermore govern this *Island*, both as mighty *Monarchs* and as tender *Fathers*; and may they meet with grateful Returns from a *dutiful People*! May the *Throne* be always surrounded with *Counsellors*, endow'd with Prudence, Wisdom, and Fortitude! May they always have in View the *true Interest of their Country*, preferably to their *own private Gains*! May the Nation be unanimous to chase *Corruption* from the Kingdom; and may it be as unanimously abhor'd as a *loathsome Leper*! And, lastly, may the *Arms of England*, both now and for ever, be successful, when they have so good a Cause to defend!

P. S. It having been mention'd, in one of last *Wednesday's Papers*, that there would

be a *Call of the House*, towards the Middle of *January*, we are assur'd by very good Authority that it is now determin'd to have no such *Call*, according to the usual *Method*—But as some Points, of the greatest Importance to the *Liberties of this Nation*, are expected to come under Consideration, soon after the *Recess of Parliament*; it is to be hop'd that the natural Calls of *Justice, Honour, and Conscience*, will induce every Gentleman, who hath any Regard for the Interest of his Country, to come up, and execute the *Trust* reposed in him; or if there should be in any so negligent of their Duty as to absent themselves, they ought to be ferretted out of their *Boroughs* by those, who elected them, or not continued again in the *same Trust*. I believe very few of these Gentlemen, would care to have their Names publish'd, as hath been frequently done upon the like Occasions—This is mention'd with no other View than to give a fresh Instance of my Loyalty to *his Majesty*, and Regard for the present most excellent Administration; for if the *House* should be as thin after the *Holidays*, as it is now (when not much above one third of the Members give their Attendance, and those chiefly *Placemen*;) what Sanction can such a partial Approbation give to any publick Measures, relating either to *War* or *Peace*?

*Instructions to John Drummond, Esq; Representative in Parliament for Dundee.*

**W**E the Dean of Guild, Merchants, Incorporations, and other Inhabitants of the Town of *Dundee*, being thoroughly sensible of the too great Number of *Placemen* and *Pensioners* at present in the *House of Commons*, which if not timely provided against, may totally subvert our happy Constitution, as it intirely depends upon the *Freedom and Independency of Parliament*, desire you will, in Conjunction with such worthy Patriots as shall be willing, use your utmost Endeavours to promote a *Bill for limiting their Numbers*. And being by Experience convinc'd of the bad Effects of long *Parliaments*, further recommend that you join these Patriots in obtaining a Law for bringing them to their true and ancient Constitution. These being Matters of the highest Concern to the Nation, we require you to make them previous Steps to the voting for any *Money-Bill* whatever. Hitherto you have knowingly acted in direct Opposition to our Sentiments, with regard to *Septennial Parliaments*, the pernicious *Excise Scheme*, and the late dishonourable Convention with *Spain*; yet we put it once more in your Power to re-establish yourself in the good Opinion of your Constituents. And tho' it is known to us that the *Magistrates* and *Town Council* have instructed you, some Time ago, to the same Purpose, we should be wanting to ourselves, if we omitted these Means of shewing you the general Sense of the *Place*. DAMON



DAMON to the LOOREE. An ANACREONTICK ODE. Inscríb'd to Mrs.—

MY pretty bird! who wou'd not be,  
By art awhile, transform'd to thee?  
Not that I so much admire,  
Thy neck, and breast, stuck o'er with fire;  
Nor thy wings, of gold and green,  
Nor thy eyes, so bright and keen.  
Charms indeed! but all too weak;  
Such exchange I ne'er wou'd make:  
Ne'er wou'd lose man's form for this,  
No, 'tis far superior bliss.  
'Tis the nectar that thou sips,  
From the fair Eliza's lips:  
'Tis the praise by her bestow'd,  
Sweeter sounds from tongue ne'er flow'd:  
'Tis that you're caref'd and fed,  
Made the partner of her bed;  
(Scene of all celestial joys,  
Bliss divine! that never cloy;) *Treated with the greatest care,*  
By the fairest of the fair:  
That makes Damon wish to be,  
O happy bird! transform'd to thee.

ODE on Miss V——'s Birth-Day.

ANOTHER year is roll'd away:  
Again returns thy natal day;  
Thy beauties, now, matur'd by time,  
And all thy charms are in their prime.  
So in the month of June, the rose,  
Brightest of all the garden shows;  
The flowers around, in vain compare:  
It blooms, like thee, supremely fair.  
And long may all thy beauties last,  
Preserv'd from every nipping blast!  
And long may gracious heaven shed  
Its choicest blessings on thy head!  
O charmer! mayst thou never know  
Tormenting cares, nor weeping woe!  
But may each smiling hour present  
Calm happiness, and rich content.  
A length of years, from youth to age,  
Exempt from fickle fortune's rage,  
In health and pleasure mayst thou pass,  
Till time presents the finish'd glass.

Durham, Sept. 20.

C. CO—E.

1739.

In Imitation of an ODE in HORACE.

Nullus Argento Color est, &c.

NO beauty is, my friend, in gold,  
Or taste in the rich winy juice;  
Unless your bowl be free to friends,  
And gold rescu'd by gen'rous use.  
Let misers hoard their lordly wealth  
In mine-like heaps, and wish for more;  
You scorn their shrunk-up, sneaking souls,  
And hate the hidden golden ore.

Eternity on its strong wing  
Shall bear good *Proculus*' fame;  
No time shall e'er his act conceal,  
Or give to death his glorious name.  
Less brother by his blood, than deed,  
He made a brother's case his own;  
Because he knew what want might prompt,  
And the proud, supercilious frown.  
Greater's the empire of the soul,  
Than of the distant, spicy lands;  
The noblest hero is the man,  
Who his own mod'rate mind commands.  
Shou'd you extend your empire wide,  
To fancy *Lybia*'s sun-burnt shore;  
You still, by luxury, might be,  
Or mean, insatiate av'rice, poor.  
Thus shou'd th' hydropic, feav'rish wretch  
Drink up the tempting, crystal spring;  
Not all its purling streams cou'd quench  
His thirst, and healthful pleasure bring.  
*Pbrautes* from his country driv'n,  
Regain'd his throne by force and guilt;  
He valued not, for boundless pow'r,  
What gen'rous patriot-blood he spilt.  
But tho' the populace may crown  
A tyrant, fool, or bloody knave;  
Just virtue gives the diadem,  
Not to the mad, but good and brave.  
That man's a king, a demi-god,  
Who can with steadiness despise,  
In virtue's cause, the *Spanish* mines,  
Shou'd all their brightness tempt his eyes.

J. DINSDALE.

HEALTH and CONTENT. A SOLILOQUY.  
[Continued from Page 619.]

Whatever ill, in this short life, befall me,  
In most submissive manner may I bear  
'em;  
Knowing, that tribulation worketh patience,  
Patience experience, and experience hope.  
As for the good things of this temp'ral life,  
I know, they profit not, when not improv'd:  
Not rightly us'd, they rather do us harm.  
Godliness, with contentment, is great gain:  
For, as we nothing brought into the world,  
'Tis certain, we can carry nothing out.  
Contented minds, a little will suffice:  
Raiment and food is all we really want.  
Not who has much,—but he that has enough,  
Is rich:—the man is poor that covets more.  
I ask not riches, Lord, nor wealth, nor honour,  
The life of enemies, nor yet long life.  
Wisdom and knowledge for myself I ask;  
And, for my foes, thy merciful forgiveness:  
Of thy great mercy, all our needs supply.  
O! give me neither poverty, nor riches;  
But feed me, Lord, with food convenient for me:  
And, in whatever low estate, I am,  
May I still learn therewith to be content.  
How do the riches of thy grace exceed,—

4 U 2

How

How mightily transcend all worldly treasure!  
An inoffensive conscience, how surpass  
The most robust and vigorous constitution!

In all the sorrows of my downcast heart,  
May thy sweet comforts still refresh my soul.  
For, O! what'er betides,—great peace have they,  
That love thy law; and nothing shall offend 'em.  
Yea, thou wilt keep him, Lord, in perfect peace,  
Whose faithful mind is ever stay'd on thee.  
Oft have I seen an end of all perfection:  
But thy commandment is exceeding broad.  
May I still make these oracles divine  
My study, my delight, my counsellors;  
And meditate thereon, both day and night.  
For, what fewer things, we therein meet with,  
All, all, no doubt, were written for our learning,  
(O good and gracious end!) that we thro' patience,  
And comfort of the scriptures, might have hope.  
Thus shalt thou guide me, Lord, with thy sweet  
counsel;

And, after that, receive me into glory. [sions,—

As for my great, and numberless transgres-  
Blot 'em,—O thou all-good, all-gracious Being!  
Out of the fearful book of thy remembrance:  
And purify my carnal heart by faith.  
In fine,—by ev'ry thing, that now befalls me,  
Wean me, dear Lord, from this vain, worth-  
less world.

Raise thou my grow'ling mind; a constant spirit  
Renew within me, Lord! and regulate  
My wandering thoughts, affections, and desires.  
Thou know'st the surest way to make me  
happy:

I know, that thou, my God, art infinite  
In mercy, wisdom, and in loving-kindness,  
O! may I therefore make thy blessed will,  
In ev'ry thing, my choice and satisfaction;  
And, with a prudent zeal, promote thine ho-  
nour.

Be this my constant care, while this short life  
Shall last:—and when my death approaches give  
Thy holy angels charge to stand about me.  
May they receive my soul, at her departure,—  
Guard, and conduct it to the blessed regions  
Of rest and peace!—there, there, (eternal Jesus!)  
To wait thy coming, Lord!—and then par-  
take of

Th' unutterable glories of thy kingdom!

R. DARWALL.

HAPPINESS and GRANDEUR never COM-  
PANIONS. An irregular Ode.

I.

ALAS! my soul ignobly flow'd,  
With the strong current of a crowd,  
Nar dar'd she call her thoughts her own,  
So chain'd were they to grandeur's throne;  
For sure, she cry'd, 'that man's possessor  
'Of bliss! that wears upon his breast  
'The glitter of a star,  
'Or lolling in his car  
! Sees a long train (tho' giddy fools,  
! And steel'd to reason's better rules)

' Stand gazing as he thunders by, [lky.  
' To shout his swelling honours to the distant

2.  
But now I spurn the fatal chain,  
And aim at reason once again,  
And mounted on its wings,  
I search with nice unerring view,  
The various ranks of mortals thro',  
And find that happiness has rear'd its sacred seat,  
On a cold tuft of grass, or cottage's retreat,  
And cautiously avoids the pomp, and pageantry  
of kings.

3.  
Not all the guards that crowd the palace-gate,  
Or thicken round the gilded coach of state,  
Can, either with their arms or liveries, fright  
Fear, the pale offspring of the gloomy night,  
From hovering round their master's breast;  
When he ascends his radiant throne,  
And calls a bending world his own,  
Fear stains the radiant scene, and bars each  
thought of rest.

4.  
Over the di'mond's varying rays,  
And o'er the sceptre's awful blaze,  
Let fear her sadd'ning shade extend,  
The dazzling glories in a moment end:  
Let her but light upon the figur'd roof,  
Or let the fury bold  
Settle upon a bust of gold;  
Not all the violence of arms,  
Nor sweet persuasion's gentle charms,  
Can court her from her seat, or drive the  
clinging harpy off.

5.  
Then while the vital lamp shall hold to burn,  
And heav'n renews with oil the vital urn,  
From grandeur's shining scenes I'd shape my  
way,

Swift as a morning active ray,  
And in some unfrequented cave,  
Gloomy and awful as the grave,  
Waste out remaining life; nor think it long,  
If heav'n shou'd stretch my span,  
To threescore years and ten,  
If happiness on each revolving moment hung.

MYRTILLO.

On the late Falling out at T—y C—ge, D—n.

F—R, proceed, and ape Iscariot,  
Nor mind, tho' peevish wits upbraid,  
That each prov'd villain in his claret,  
And dipping in the dish betray'd.  
Poor Judas for his punishment  
Relenting dy'd upon a tree;  
F—r will hang and ne'er repent,  
Nor yet return the informing fee.  
Or should the villain e'er restore  
The bribe, by blackest treason won,  
Our Caiaphas would count it o'er,  
And buy a field for Dolly's son.

D—n, Nov. 24.

1739.



In Ducem Marlburiensem, Heroa vehementer desideratum.

**H**ENRICUS potuit Gallorum vincere gentem,  
Atque armis merito Gallia clara fuit.  
Vincere qui totum bello speraverat orbem,  
Marlburio Lodoix vindice bella timet.

O D E.

**F**ELIX, potitur numine qui suo:  
Non pertimescit fulmina nubibus  
Elisa magno cum fragore,  
Non maris horridi tumultum,

Clivum beatum scilicet arduum  
Virtutis olim scandere non piger,  
Ardensque bonesto, nec labores,  
Nobile nec refugit periculum:

Hosies sed audax per medios ruic.  
Ad arma cives patriæ si vocat,  
Et morte quas ambit, decoros  
Degener haud renuit triumphos.

Nam pulchra nixit pallida funera  
Virtuti, & udam spernit humum fugax,  
Chorisque stellarum Igens  
Enitet, haud morosa caelo.

Fallor ne Bombis quassa tonantibus  
Iberi an hostis littora congemunt,  
Uritque naves Mars cruentas,  
Fulmineo furit atque nimbo?

Quo te perenni carmine munerem?  
Haddocel cujus commovet efficax  
Virtutis exemplum Britannos,  
Atque decus renovat duellis.

Si nostra quidquam, te rutilis choris,  
Cantu volebit Pieris, inferam,  
Et navis in caelo coruscans  
Lumine multiplici micabit.

J. DINSDALE.

The RHYTHMICAL RANT. Or, a frolicksome Introduction to a new Set of FABLES.

**A** NEAT, facetious fable,  
Wrote by a writer able,—  
Or merry tale well-told, will,  
Wise maxims, not unfold ill.  
Great is the force of jingle,  
If sense with sound we mingle;  
Or, when both rhyme and reason  
Unite in proper season.

Grave dons may, with wry faces,  
And scornful, sour grimaces,  
Condemn these labour'd rhymings,  
And Hudibrasick chimings.  
But this won't prove,—(I'm in hopes,)  
The man is—*mentis inops*,  
That prostitutes his pen thus,  
As well t' amuse, as mend us;  
Or, that they're quite gone off it,  
Who thus both please, and profit.

The good dean of St. P—t—t's  
Oft plays this sort of mad tricks,

With gen'ral approbation,  
From this, and t'other nation.

Gay's pretty, short romances,  
And sweet, fictitious fancies,  
Inculcate various virtues,  
And charmingly divert us.  
Folly we find, and vice, here  
Expos'd,—to make us wiser;  
And, lessons of great prudence,  
May learn, in merry mood, hence.

I own, 'tis vastly shocking,  
To see toads even mocking.  
Well may I, too, be blamed,  
And very much ashamed,  
To counterfeit, with coarse head,  
The clever bards aforesaid.

Who mimic such great men, sure,  
Must meet with no small censure.  
When Hero's cross the stage, in  
A manner most engaging;—

Or, when melodious verses  
Some charming voice rehearses;  
No doubt, he wondrous weak is,  
Who,—*passibus non æquis*,—

Precipitately follows,  
And hoarsely whoops, and holla's.  
To come thus hobbling after,  
Does but occasion laughter.

How more besitting is it  
For such, to be less busy'd;  
And learn a course more mod'rate,  
Than go on, at this odd rate:—

To rest, in manner humble,  
Than rise, and—down to tumble?

But,—maugre all objections,  
And malapert reflexions,—  
Tho' better 'twere to sit still,  
Yet fools will aim at wit still;  
Apes will be imitating,  
And simpletons oft prating:  
They'll write in strain most awkward,  
And grin, and laugh, and talk hard;  
And cackles—(come what will on't,)  
Scarce ever have their fill on't.

Write then I must,—and write will,  
Tho' all shou'd say, I write ill.  
*Scribendi cacoëthes*

Is urgent; and (i'faith!) has  
Determin'd me to scattle,  
And rhyme, and rave, and rattle,  
Upon the stage thus enters  
My muse, at all adventures.

Perhaps, some formal personage  
May freely throw aspersions;  
Condemn my want of breeding,  
And manner of proceeding.  
Others, my subject-matter,  
With censure may bespatter;—  
My method call quite antick,  
Too vulgar, wild, and frantick.  
But, sure,—for all this pudder,—  
*Est bonus lucri odor*,  
From whatso'er it rises,  
Or subse'er despises.

Yours

Your *emp'ricks* find great good in  
A quaint, jocosse *jack-pudding*.  
Each *powder*, *pill*, and *plaster*  
Goes off by much the faster,  
While *pickled-berring* shows his  
Queer tricks, and *bands* the *doses*.  
And who can tell, but I too  
May, in like sort, invite you?  
Tho' I a writer bad am,  
Good *fir*!—or, gracious *madam*!  
(For this address both made is  
To gentlemen, and ladies.)  
I say,—who knows, but I, *fir*,  
May teach you to be wiser;  
And give to you, *fir*,—and you,—  
More help, than merry *andrew*,  
Thro' this my *motley-metre*,  
Than *pois'nous drug*, much sweeter.

Such policy were needles,  
Were readers not so heedles.  
But, if a man ben't giddy,  
Farewel, at once, they'll bid ye.  
Grave lines—(*expertus loquor*,)  
Now grown a perfect joke are.  
This seems a contradiction:  
But, faith! it is no fiction.  
The taste, I grant, is oddish;  
Howe'er, 'tis vastly modish.  
This point I'm not deceiv'd in,  
Kind *criticks*!—by your leave then.  
For, tho' my judgment weak is, yet  
To *play the fool* seems requisite:  
Since wild *extravaganza*'s  
Please more than sacred *stanza*'s;—  
And useful things, if serious,  
Full oft are found to weary us.

'Tis possible, some one, straight,  
May rudely thus remonstrate,  
And cry;—' pray, hold your rattle,  
' And cease your senseless prattle;  
' Nor, with your bells, (dear *Jingle*,)  
' Make thus our ears to tingle.  
' Fie on't!—thou clumsy *chimer*,—  
' Thou raw, rash, ranting *rhimer*!  
' Hark ye, my boy!—I tell you,  
' (Poor, filthy, fiddling fellow:)  
' Your *lyre* is unpoetick,  
' Your *strains* downright—*emetick*.  
' Nay, prithee now! friend *Sturdy*,  
' Scrape not that *burdy-gurdy*.\*  
' Suppress, for shame! those sounds ill:  
' Come! listen to good counsel.—  
' A fool may, whilst he is dumb,  
' Be thought to have some *wisdom*.'

Sage *fir*!—I thank you heartily;  
But yet must (if I dare,) tell ye,—  
Tho' you'll not like this answer,—  
That I shan't hold my hand, *fir*.  
What!—tho' my ears betray me,  
Or rueful voice bewray me,  
May not good luck attend us?—  
(No doubt, it now and then does;)

And, my rough verse administer  
Advice, by no means, sinister?  
Sometimes the veriest *elf*,—yea  
Such even as *myself*, may—  
(And why not then my *mouse* too?  
Tho' lofty flights not us'd to,  
And rhyming ill befits her,)—  
Impart to wise men,—wit, *fir*.

P. JINGLE.

VERSES, occasion'd by the Sight of an inge-  
nious Piece of moving Machinery; call'd  
MERLIN IN MINIATURE.

Imitable *artist*! whose deep thought  
To full perfection this machine has brought;  
Where hadst thou such unfathomable skill,  
To make its motion subject to thy will?  
How well do nature's works and *time* a-  
gree?

In both what strange phenomena we see?  
Their causes hid alike, in dark obscurity.

Come, ye minute philosophers, who well,  
From mere mechanic principles, can tell  
What guides the planets courses in the sky;  
Whence winds obtain the wings on which  
they fly;

What makes the sluggish earth its rest forsake,  
And round the sun an annual voyage take;  
Whence ev'ry star has force to dart its rays,  
Thro' miles ten millions in one minute's space;  
The needle's virtue, and the magnet's pow'r;  
The tide's returning to a stated hour;  
The essence, form and properties of light;  
The fire's expansive force, and air's incumbent  
weight.

Ye! who so many miracles unfold,  
This work of admirable art behold;  
This *Merlin*; see, he moves, can you devise  
The cause from whence the motion must  
arise?

A cause from vulgar eyes with ease conceal'd;  
But you have myst'ries more abstruse re-  
veal'd;

This secret, then, why can you not impart?  
Are ye who conquer nature, pos'd by art?  
Strange! ye who teach the origin of things,  
Should not conceive whence *Merlin's* motion  
springs?

How justly may we smile at your pretence  
To deeper knowledge, and sublimer sense;  
And bid you learn humility from hence.

This matchless new machine, so well de-  
sign'd

To please, and entertain, the curious mind;  
Has this one useful property, beside,  
To cure conceit and humble human pride.  
But none, we hope, these lines will mis-ex-  
plain,

As tho' we meant to make all learning vain;  
Not so; far from us such intention be;  
We love and honour true philosophy.

THE

\* A certain, plain, unbarbarous Instrument, consisting chiefly of a Bladder and String.



# THE Monthly Chronologer.



N the 29th of last Month, the Committee for transacting the Affairs of the Hospital for the Maintenance and Education of *Exposed and Deserted young Children*, met according to their Notice, and approv'd of a Common Seal for the Use of the Corporation, which was, *Pharao's Daughter* and her Maids finding *Moses* in the Ark of Bulrushes by the Brink of the River, round which is the following Inscription,

*Sigillum Hospitalii Infantum Expositorum  
Londinensis.*

And after referring to some of their Members to consider and prepare Matters to lay before the next Committee, they adjourn'd to the 13th of December.

The said Committee consists of the following Noblemen and Gentlemen, *viz.*

Duke of Bedford, *President*: Lord Vere Beauclerk, Sir Joseph Eyles, Micajah Perry, Esq; Martin Folkes, Esq; Peter Burrell, Esq; James Cook, Esq; *Vice Presidents*: Lewis Way, Esq; *Treasurer*: Dukes of Richmond, Montagu and Portland: Earls of Chesterfield, Cholmondeley and Wilmington: Viscounts Londale, and Torrington: Lords Delawar, Gower, and Lovel: Mr. George Arnold, Dr. Benjamin Avery, Hon. James Brudenell, Esq; Mr. Roger Drake, Will. Fawkener, Esq; Sir Jos. Hankey, Tho. Hucks, Ri. Hollings, J. Hollister, Esq; Mr. Theodore Jacobson, Sam. Lessingham, Esq; Sir James Lowther, Bart. Mr. James Martin, Dr. Mead, John Milner, Esq; Col. John Mordaunt, Dr. Nesbitt, Mr. Nathaniel Newnham, jun. Rt. Hon. Arthur Onslow, Esq; Nathaniel Paice, Esq; Walter Plummer, Esq; Mr. Peter Sainthill, Sir Hans Sloane, Bart. Harry Spencer, Esq; Hon. James Vernon, Esq; Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Wager, Anthony Walburge, Esq; Edward Walpole, Esq; Dr. Willmott, William Wollaston, Esq; and Mr. Thomas Coram.

At a Meeting of the Freeholders of the Shire of Linlithgow in Scotland, they agreed upon Instructions to be sent to *Alexander Hamilton*, of *Innerwick*, Esq; their Representative in Parliament, to use his utmost Endeavours to promote a Bill to limit the Number of *Placemen* in the House of Commons, and to use the same Endeavours to promote a Bill to shorten the Duration of Parliaments, &c.

TUESDAY, Dec. 4.

Was held a General Court of the *South-Sea Company*, when it was agreed, that all the Bonds of that Company bearing Interest, which amounts to 95900*l.* should be paid off

at *Christmas*, the Interest to be allow'd on the said Bonds to the 25th of *March* next; and in case of an Emergency, the Court of Directors are empower'd by the said General Court to borrow any Sum or Sums of Money, not exceeding 65000*l.*

Capt. *de Cara*, Commander of the *St. Joseph* Prize, and Father *Menica*, the *Dominican* Fryar taken on board the said Ship, were sent home to *Spain*.

MONDAY, 10.

The Drawing of the *Westminster Bridge* Lottery began this Day at *Stationers Hall*.

The Sessions ended at the *Old Bailey*, when the following receiv'd Sentence of Death, *viz.* *Susan Broom*, for the Murder of her Husband; *William Barkwith*, an Attorney, for robbing Mr. *Griffin* of 12*s.* on *Hounslow Heath*; *Charles Spinnel*, with *James Shield*, and *Tho. Dent*, his Sons-in-Law, for robbing some *Higglers*, in their Carts, near *Paddington*; *Joseph Eades*, for Horse-stealing, and a Robbery on the Highway; *Logblin Rennels*, for enlisting two Men into the *French King's* Service; and *Richard Turner*, for stealing Plate to the Value of 53*l.* 10*s.* belonging to *Arthur Barnard*, Esq; out of the Dwelling-House of Mr. *Hastop* in *Fleet-street*.

Her Royal Highness the Princess of *Orange* was brought to Bed of a Princess, at *Leeward* in *Friseland*, who liv'd but half an Hour.

SUNDAY, 16.

Commodore *Faulkingham*, in the *Elizabeth*, with the *Prince of Orange*, *Sunderland*, *Superbe*, *Warwick*, and *Lyon*, and the Store Ships, &c. sail'd from thence to join Admiral *Haddock*.

THURSDAY, 20.

His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the Royal Assent to,

An Act for granting an Aid to his Majesty by a Land Tax of 4*s.* in the Pound, for the Year 1740.

An Act for continuing the Duties upon Malt, Mum, Cyder and Perry, in that Part of Great Britain called *England*; and for granting to his Majesty certain Duties upon Malt, Mum, Cyder and Perry, in that Part of Great Britain called *Scotland*, for the Service of the Year 1740.

An Act for the better Supply of Mariners and Seamen, to serve in his Majesty's Ships of War, and on board Merchant Ships and other trading Vessels and Privateers.

An Act for naturalising *John George Liebenrod* and *Bartolomew Christopher Lutjen*.

After

After which both Houses of Parliament adjourn'd to Tuesday, Jan. 8.

FRIDAY, 21.

John Albin, Edward Coyner, Elizabeth Harrard, and John Mauw, condemn'd in September Sessions, (see p. 464.) and William Barkwith, Susannah Broom, Charles Spinnell, James Shield, Thomas Dent, Joseph Eades, and Richard Turner, condemn'd the last Sessions, were this Day executed at Tyburn; Susannah Broom, for the Murder of her Husband, being drawn on a Hurdle, and burnt. Hannings, for inlisting a Man for the Service of the K. of Prussia (the only one condemn'd in October Sessions) and Rennels, for inlisting two Men for the Service of the French King, and Cardell for a Street Robbery, were repriev'd for Transportation.

The following is an Account of the Number of Ships that are now in Commission in his Majesty's Service, viz.

| Ships                      | Guns | Men  |
|----------------------------|------|------|
| 1 of 90 and                |      | 780  |
| 8 80                       |      | 4865 |
| 12 70                      |      | 5795 |
| 22 60                      |      | 8915 |
| 25 50                      |      | 7500 |
| 10 40                      |      | 2500 |
| 18 20                      |      | 2340 |
| 3 Storeships and Fireships |      | 470  |
| 3 Bomb Sloops              |      | 210  |
| 14 Sloops                  |      | 1000 |
| 7 Yatches                  |      | 257  |
| 1 Smack                    |      | 30   |

129 34562

A General BILL of all the Christnings and Burials, from the 12th of Dec. 1738, to the 11th of Dec. 1739. According to the Report made to the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

| Christned    | Buried        |
|--------------|---------------|
| Males 8228   | Males 12416   |
| Females 7953 | Females 13016 |

In all 16181 In all 25432  
Decreased in the Burials this Year 393.

Died

|                      |      |
|----------------------|------|
| Under 2 Years of Age | 9687 |
| Between 2 and 5      | 2302 |
| 5 and 10             | 844  |
| 10 and 20            | 875  |
| 20 and 30            | 1866 |
| 30 and 40            | 2218 |
| 40 and 50            | 2378 |
| 50 and 60            | 2039 |
| 60 and 70            | 1421 |
| 70 and 80            | 1166 |
| 80 and 90            | 547  |
| 90 and 100           | 76   |

A Hundred 3. A Hundred and Two 4.  
A Hundred and Three 1. A Hundred and Four 1. A Hundred and Five 1. A Hundred and Eight 1. A Hundred and Ten 1.  
A Hundred and Thirty-Eight 1.

#### MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

THE Hon. Charles Howard, of Grey-stock in Cumberland, Esq; to Miss Brockboles.

Dr. William Schaw, an eminent Physician, to Miss Baldwin, a 30,000*l.* Fortune.

Rev. Mr. Pemberton, Grandson of the late Lord Chief Justice Pemberton, to Miss Barron, a 20,000*l.* Fortune.

Thomas Margrave, Esq; of Howden, to Mrs. Atkinson.

Samuel Parsons, of Grosvenor-Street, Esq; to Mrs. Wilson.

Rev. Mr. Meyrick, Son of Owen Meyrick, Esq; Lieutenant of the County of Anglesea, to Mrs. Jones.

Rev. Dr. Sayer, Archdeacon of Durham, to Miss Potter, eldest Daughter to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Lieut. Gen. Colombine at Gibraltar, to Miss Masters, Daughter to the Judge Advocate in that Garrison.

Rev. Mr. William Pottle, Rector of Rygate, and Minor Canon of St. Paul's, to Miss Bask of Eton.

Capt. Peters, Sub-Brigadier of the third Troop of Horse Guards, to Miss Drummond, Daughter of Mr. Drummond, an eminent Banker at Charing-Cross.

Henry Barker, of the Grove in Chiswick, Esq; to Miss Coventry, Niece to the Earl of Coventry.

Countess of Winchelsea and Nottingham, safely deliver'd of a Daughter.

Hon. Mrs. Temple, Daughter of Sir John Barnard, and Wife to the Hon. Mr. Temple, Son and Heir to the Lord Viscount Palmerston, of a Son and Heir.

The Lady of Sir James Dashwood, Bart. Sister to the Dutchess of Hamilton, of a Son and Heir.

The Lady of John Evelyn, Esq; of a Daughter.

Lady Beauclerk, Wife to Lord Sidney Beauclerk, Brother to the Duke of St. Albans, of a Son and Heir.

#### DEATHS.

JAMES, Lord Compton, only Son and Heir to the Earl of Northampton.

Master Pelham, (aged about 12) eldest Son to the Rt. Hon. Henry Pelham, Esq; Brother to the Duke of Newcastle; and the next Day his second, and then only Son.

John Smith, Esq; Rober to his Majesty at the House of Peers, and one of the chief Clerks in the New Pell Office.

At Brumpton, Mr. King, Master of the Vineyard there, well known for having yearly made several Hogsheds of Wine.

Dr. Robert Faulkes, Dr. of the Civil Law. In Cheshire, Col. Tho. Leigh, of Adlington.

Lieut. Gen. Nappier, Commander in Chief of



Lieut. Gen. *Nappier*, Commander in Chief of the Forces in *Ireland*, under the Lord Visc. *Shannon*.

Mr. *Letbieullier*, formerly a great *Turky Merchant*; suddenly.

*Paul Foley*, Esq; Barrister at Law, second Son of *Paul Foley*, Esq; Speaker of the H. of Commons in *K. William's* Reign.

The Lady of Sir *William Clayton*, Bart. Memb. of Parl. for *Blectingly* in *Surry*.

In *Scotland*, the Rt. Hon. *Francis Earl of Murray*, succeeded in Dignity and Estate by *James Lord Down*, his eldest Son.

Mr. *Gordon*, Professor of Music at *Gresham-College*.

Master *George Lumley*, youngest Son of the Hon. Sir *Thomas Lumley Saunderson*, Knt. of the *Bath*.

Rt. Hon. the *Earl of Sterling*, a Peer of *Scotl*.

Mr. *Solomon Merritt*, one of the most considerable Merchants in the *Spanish* and *Straits Trade*.

Lady *Susan Hay*, Sister to the Marquis of *Tweeddale*.

At *Dalkeith*, the Rt. Hon. *William Ramsay*, *Earl of Dalhousie*.

*William Aspin*, of *Bedfordshire*, Esq;

*William Spincks*, Esq; Son of the late Rev. Mr. *Spincks*, a Nonjuring Clergyman.

Capt. *Hall*, who behav'd with great Courage and Reputation in the Wars in the Reigns of *K. William* and *Q. Anne*; at the Battle of *Blenheim* he lost his Right Arm, and at the Battle of *Almanza* was found among the Slain, (almost expiring with his Wounds) by the Care of his Footman, who, as soon as the Battle was over, missing his Master, went in diligent Search of him; for which Capt. *Hall* settled 20*l*. a Year upon him.

#### Ecclesiastical PREFERMENTS.

Mr. *John Andrews*, M. A. to the Vicarage of *Jeffreystown* in *Pembrokeshire*.

Mr. *William Piggot*, to the Rectory of *Edgemont* in *Shropshire*, in the Room of his Father, deceas'd.

Mr. *Tunstall*, B. D. and Fellow of *St. John's College*, *Cambridge*, to the Rectory of *Sturmer* in *Essex*.

*Thomas Chamberlayne*, D. D. made Dean of *Bristol*, void by the Resignation of Dr. *Creswicke*.

Mr. *Barnston*, M. A. Prebendary of *Chester*, appointed one of his Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary.

Mr. *Cooksey* and Mr. *Lane*, chosen Morning Lecturers of *St. Antolin's*.

Mr. *John Kirkby*, to the Vicarage of *Wardshire*.

Mr. *Samuel Yates*, to the Rectory of *Clowne* in *Derbyshire*.

Mr. *Gregory Synderfome*, M. A. to the Rectory of *Symondsbury* in *Dorsetshire*.

Mr. *Villiers*, M. A. to the Vicarage of *Sunbury* in *Middlesex*.

Mr. *Francis Squire*, Rector of *Exford* and Vicar of *Cutcombe* and *Luxborough*, in *Somersetshire*, admitted Chancellor and Canon of the Cathedral Church of *Wells*.

#### Promotions CIVIL and MILITARY.

RIGHT Hon. *John Earl of Craxford* made Colonel of a Regiment of Foot to be forthwith raised for his Majesty's Service.

*Charles Hanbury-Williams*, Esq; made Paymaster of the Marine Regiments.

Right Hon. *Thomas Viscount Weymouth* made Keeper of *Hyde-Park*, in the room of the *Earl of Essex*.

Right Hon. *John Lord Hobart* made Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Norfolk*, and of the City of *Norwich* and County of the same, and also Custos Rotulorum for the said County and City.

*John Arscott*, Esq; made Commissary General of the Marine Regiments and Companies raised or to be raised for his Majesty's Service.

*John Aldercron* made Major to the Royal Regiment of Fusileers, commanded by Major General *William Hargrave*.

Right Hon. the *Earl of Pomfret* declar'd Constable of the Tower of *London*.

*Charles Clarke*, Esq; chose Knight of the Shire for the County of *Huntington*.

*Penyson Potuney*, Esq; unanimously elected Knight of the Shire for the County of *Berks*.

— *Blagrove*, Esq; chose a Representative for *Reading* in the County of *Berks*.

Right Hon. *Edward Southwell*, Esq; for the City of *Bristol*, by a Majority of 443 Votes of Mr. *Combe*, the other Candidate.

The following is a LIST of the several Field-Officers and Captains in the Six New Regiments of Marines.

First Regiment. Col. *Wolf*, Lieut. Col. *Cotterel*, Major *Watson*: *Thos. Keene*, — *Dawson*, *Henry Harris*, — *Mc. Lean*, — *Burrard*, — *Howard*, — *Baldwyn*, Captains: — *Corbet*, Captain Lieutenant.

Second Regiment. Col. *Robinson*, Lieut. Col. *Thompson*, Major *Gregg*: — *Gwynn*, — *Norray*, *John Aston*, — *Gascoigne*, — *Hutchinson*, — *Ellison*, — *Gibson*, Captains: — *Caterlawney*, Capt. Lieut.

Third Regiment. Col. *Lowther*, Lieut. Col. *Frazer*, Major *Edmondson*: *Henry Robinson*, — *Kinaston*, — *Hinks*, — *Tryan*, — *Gwynn*, — *Floyd*, — *Whitwick*, Captains: — *John Stewart*, Capt. Lieut.

Fourth Regiment. Col. *Wynyard*, Lieut. Col. *Lord Elibank*, Major *Hull*: — *Meyrick*, *James Urquhart*, — *Aston*, — *England*, — *St. Maurice*, *Lord Maitland*, — *Rade*, Captains: — *Boyle*, Capt. Lieut.

Fifth Regiment. Col. *Douglas*, Lieut. Col. *Cochran*, Major *Drucoure*: *Alex. Balfour*, — *Chambers*, *John Lee*, — *Adair*, — *Griffith*, — *Killigrew*, — *Wentworth*, Captains: *William Brathwayt*, Capt. Lieut.

Sixth Regiment. Col. Morton, Lieut. Col. Blagrave, Major Mc. Laud: Peter Donais, Adair, George Jackson, John Lind, John Hay, —Leighton, Captains: —Brown, Capt. Lieut.

*Persons declar'd BANKRUPTS.*

**J** OHN Ireland, of Lambeth, Victualler. — Will. Roper, of the Parish of St. Luke, Middlesex, Taylor. — Tho. Harding, of East Greenwich, Tanner. — Rob. Blundell, of Bishopsgate-street, Grocer. — John Parr, of St. Paul Covent Garden, Victualler. — Norton Boroles, of Friday-street, Sugar-Baker. — Joseph Hambleton, of Lambeth, Refiner. — John Brettell the Elder, of Halesowen, in Salop, Maltster. — Claudius Passavant, and John Ulric Passavant, of Exon, Merchants and Partners. — John Moore, of Nightingale lane, Brewer. — Geo. Elfe, late of Threadneedle-street, Cabinet-maker. — Benj. Hammatt, of Wivelscombe, Somersetshire, Mercer. — Rich. Leach, of Whitechapel, Victualler. — Dan. Quare, of Goodman's-fields, Merchant. — Will. Hilder, of St. Michael, Cornhill, Goldsmith. — John Wingfield, of Tooting in Surry, Callico Printer. — John Seager, late of Beudley, Grocer. — Sam. Lane, of the Strand, Haberdasher of Hats. — Fra. Button, of Grub-street, Grocer. — James Todd, of Amersham, Linen-Draper. — James Hobson, late of Newcastle upon Tyne, Cabinet-maker. — Anne Drake, of Snow-hill, Widow, Tobacconist. — John Hunt, late of London-Bridge, Cutler. — Will. Swindells, the Younger, late of Disley-Stanley, Cheshire, Innholder. — John Mackabin, of St. Bartholomew the Great, London, Dealer. — Moore Doughty, of Fish-street

Hill, Apothecary. — Vallesius Walker of St. James, Westminster, Chapman and Dealer. — John Hewlett, of St. Giles in the Fields, Carpenter. — John Derwas, of Abbingdon, Berks, Mercer and Warehouseman. — Tho. Bourns, of Ludgate-street, Vintner. — Wilkinon Bratbwaite, of Thames-street, Wine-Cooper. — Will. Rogers, late of Basinghall-street, Carpenter. — John Millson, late of St. Mary-le-Bone, Brewer and Victualler. — Rob. Finch, of Castle-Alley, London, Haberdasher of Hats. — Will. Williams, of Poole, Rope-maker. — Edward Coulthard, of Carlisle, Merchant and Grocer. — Asahel Mason, of St. Thomas the Apostle, London, Jeweller. — James Phillips, of Gournall, Staffordshire, Ironmonger. — Tho. Gardner, now or late of Bridgewater, Mercer and Linendraper. — Rob. Hurdcastle, of St. Mary Le bone, Middlesex, Mason. — John Grover, of St. Clement's Danes, Vintner. — Cha. Roy, otherwise King, of the Old Artillery Ground, London, Weaver. — John Lomax, late of Glorybutts, in the Parish of Bury, in Lancashire, and Rich. Ashworth, late of Broekclough, in the said County, Chapmen and Partners. — John Trender, of Christ-Church, Middlesex, Butcher. — Tho. Horn, of Old Swan Lane, London, Cutler. — Charles Ashburn, of Goswell-street, Salesman. — Tho. Roxbee, late of the Soke near Winchester, Chapman. — Will. Sparrow, of Sudbury, Suffolk, Staymaker. — James Bradley, late of Bromyard, Herefordshire, Mercer. — James Bush, of Tower-street, Watchmaker. — Tho. Leach, of St. James, Westminster, Butcher. — John Rix, of Bury St. Edmund's, Woolshopler.

**S T O C K S.**

3. Sea 97  $\frac{1}{2}$  Afric. 13  $\frac{1}{2}$   
— Bonds 135, Prem. Royal Aff. 88  
— Annu. 110 Lon. ditto 11  $\frac{1}{8}$   
Bank 139 — 3 per C. An. 100  
— Circ. 21. 155. — Salt Tallies  $\frac{1}{2}$  a 1  $\frac{1}{4}$   
Mil. Bank 113 — Emp. Loan 110  $\frac{1}{4}$   
India 159 — Equiv. 112  $\frac{1}{2}$   
— Bonds 41. 75. — Lot. Tick. 61. 155.

**The Course of EXCHANGE.**

Amst. 35 9 2  $\frac{1}{2}$  a 8 Bilboa 39  $\frac{1}{4}$   
D. Sight 35 5  $\frac{1}{2}$  Legborn 49  $\frac{1}{8}$  a 49  
Rottar. 35 11 a 10 Genoa 52  $\frac{1}{8}$  a 52  
Hamb. 34 5 2  $\frac{1}{2}$  a 4 Venice 50  
P. Sight 31  $\frac{1}{8}$  a  $\frac{1}{8}$  Lisb. 51 5 d a  $\frac{1}{8}$   
Bourdx. 31  $\frac{1}{8}$  Oport. 51 4 d  $\frac{1}{2}$  a  $\frac{1}{2}$   
Cadiz 39  $\frac{1}{8}$  a 40 Antw. 36 5  
Madrid 39  $\frac{1}{8}$  Dublin 8  $\frac{1}{8}$

**Prices of Goods at Bear-Key.**

Wheat 29 35 Oats 12 15  
Rye 14 17 Tares 20 23  
Barley 13 18 Pease 21 29  
H Beans 16 23 H. Pease 16 18  
P. Malt 19 22 B. Malt 16 18

**Abstract of the London WEEKLY BILL, from Nov. 20. to Dec. 25.**

|                        |                  |      |
|------------------------|------------------|------|
| Christned              | { Males 718 }    | 1437 |
|                        | { Females 719 }  |      |
| Buried                 | { Males 1119 }   | 2526 |
|                        | { Females 1407 } |      |
| Died under 2 Years old |                  | 853  |
| Between 2 and 5        |                  | 228  |
| 5                      | 10               | 98   |
| 10                     | 20               | 65   |
| 20                     | 30               | 197  |
| 30                     | 40               | 214  |
| 40                     | 50               | 233  |
| 50                     | 60               | 243  |
| 60                     | 70               | 168  |
| 70                     | 80               | 154  |
| 80                     | 90               | 64   |
| 90 and upwards         |                  | 15   |

2526

Hay 34 10 47  $\frac{1}{2}$  a Loud.

WE



WE have the following Article of the 13th of *August* from *Jamaica*, v. z. That Commodore *Brown* having received, by the *Shoreham*, his Majesty's Orders of the 15th of *June* last, for granting Letters of general Marque and Reprisals against the *Spaniards*, is preparing to put to Sea To-morrow, with his Majesty's Ships the *Hampton-Court*, *Windsor*, *Falmouth*, *Torrington*, *Diamond*, and *Shoreham*. And we have since heard, that he accordingly made a Trip with these six Men of War, and appeared in a hostile Manner at the *Havana*, *Cartagena*, and some other of the *Spanish* Ports in that Part of the World; after which he returned to *Jamaica*. This appeared a little surprizing to our People in those Parts; because, as he had no Fire-Ships, nor Bomb-Ketches, along with him, nor any Land-Forces on Board, he could do no Harm to any of the Enemy's Settlements at Land, nor to any Ships in their Harbours, so that the Hostilities he committed, could serve only to give them Notice, that there was a Rupture between the two Nations, and thereby prevent their sending any of their Ships to Sea; which seems contrary to his Majesty's Intentions; for by sending these Letters of Reprisal to the *West-Indies*, near a Month before they were published in *Europe*, his Majesty certainly intended, that our Men of War and Privateers should have an Opportunity to pick up several of the Enemy's Ships in the *American* Seas, before they could have Notice of the Rupture at any of their Ports or Settlements.

We hear from *Vienna*, that on the Day the annual Diet of the States of *Lower Austria* assembled, the Grand-Chancellor of the Court, in the Name of the Emperor, opened the Diet with a Speech, in which he represented, That a Peace had been just concluded with the *Porte*, but the Method of proceeding to it, particularly with regard to the Preliminaries, had been quite contrary to his Imperial Majesty's Orders and Instructions; for that the Frontiers had been thereby left so naked and exposed, that his Imperial Majesty would be put to a great Expence in building new Fortresses, and repairing those that still remain in his Hands; and farther, that his Army which was so numerous and so well provided, was greatly reduced, so that he must be at great Charges to put it upon its former Foot, which in the present uncertain Situation of Affairs, was absolutely necessary. To this the Marshal of the Diet, in the Name of the States, answered, That the Circumstances of the Peace concluded with the *Turks* were dissatisfactory to all: That as to his own Part he was very sensible, how much the Emperor took to Heart every Thing that had passed upon that Occasion, without his Knowledge, and against his Orders: That the States acknowledged the Necessities his Imperial Majesty was under; and that they would not fail to give the same

Marks of Affection they had formerly done to his Person and Government. Since which they have granted, according to Custom, all his Imperial Majesty ask'd of them, which was 25,000 Recruits, with the usual Subsidies; and they are to begin next Month to raise those Recruits.

They begin to doubt at *Vienna* of the Continuance of the Peace; for the *Porte's* Ratification of the last Treaty is not yet arrived, and 'tis said, there are two Factions at *Constantinople*, one of which labours hard to renew the War, and the other to have the Treaty of Peace ratified. In the mean Time the Court of *Vienna* has thought proper to suspend the Demolition of the Citadel of *Belgrade*; and 'tis doubted if the *Turks* have as yet begun to demolish the Fortifications of *Meadia*.

Our Advices from *Petersburgh* say, they have discovered that there was a most dangerous Combination against that Empire, between *Sweden*, several of the noble Families of *Poland*; and some of the great Families of *Russia*; and that if the War between them and the *Turks* had continued, they would probably have been attacked before now, by a great Army of *Suedes* upon the Side of *Finland*, an Army formed by the *Polish* Nobility upon the Side of *Poland*, and at the same Time a most dangerous Insurrection in the Heart of their own Empire; but all these Schemes have been defeated by the great Success of their Armies, which compelled the *Turks* to agree to a Peace; and several Persons of Distinction have already been condemned at *Novogrod Weliki*, some to Death, and others to perpetual Imprisonment, for being concerned in these Conspiracies. To which 'tis added, that the great Family of the *Dolgacrouky's* appear to have been concerned, but we do not hear that any of them have as yet been condemned. Tho' it may be suspected, that *France* was privy to, if not the chief Author of these Conspiracies, yet as no such Thing appears, the Court of *Russia* has play'd the Part of a Politician so much, as to send Orders to their Minister at *Paris*, to thank his Most Christian Majesty for his Mediation between them and the *Turks*.

From *Naples* we are told, that his *Sicilian* Majesty's Council of Commerce holds frequent Assemblies, upon various Projects for securing and improving the Commerce and Navigation of the two *Sicilies*; among which, the two most considerable are, To sue for the Consent of the King of *Spain*, for a Liberty to send Ships to trade in the *Spanish West-Indies*; and to permit all Foreigners, particularly the *Jews* who shall think proper to settle in those Kingdoms, to have the free Exercise of their Religion. These are fine Projects; but if *France* should take share in the present War between *Great Britain* and *Spain*, his *Sicilian* Majesty's Possession of his two Kingdoms may become a little precarious. The

## HISTORICAL.

1. **A**N Essay on the History of *Lewis XIV.* By *Mr. Voltaire.* Printed for Mess. *Knapton,* price 6d.

2. A brief Account of *Spain.* Printed for *T. Gardner,* price 1s. 6d.

3. The History of the Life and Reign of the Czar *Peter the Great.* Printed for *J. Hodges,* 12mo, price 3s.

\* 4. A Journey from *Aleppo* to *Jerusalem.* By *Henry Maundrell, M. A.* The 6th Edition. Sold by *W. Meadows,* 8vo, pr. 5s. 6d.

5. An historical Account of the Life and Reign of King *David.* By the Author of *Revelation examin'd.* Printed for *J. Osborn,* 8vo, price 4s. 6d.

6. *Quintus Curtius's* History of the Wars of *Alexander.* Translated by *John Digby, Esq;* The 2d Edition. Printed for *A. Millar,* 2 vols, 12mo, price 6s.

7. Geography anatomiz'd; or, the Geographical Grammar. By *Patrick Gordon, A. M.* The 16th Edition, 8vo, price 6s.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

8. *Horace's Odes, &c.* in Prose. The third Book. Printed for *J. Davidson,* price 1s.

9. Aphorisms relating to the Pregnancy, Delivery, and Diseases of Women. From the *French of Mauriceau.* By *Tbo. Jones, Surgeon.* Sold by *S. Birt,* price 2s.

10. The Examiner examin'd; in relation to *Mr. Catcott.* Printed for *G. Straban.*

11. Memorials and Characters of eminent and worthy Persons, Numb. XIV. Printed for *J. Wilford,* price 1s.

## POETRY.

12. *Sir Roger de Coverly*; or, the merry *Christmas.* By *Mr. Dorman.* Sold by *J. Roberts,* price 1s.

13. *Horace's 12th Epistle.* By *G. Ogle, Esq;* Printed for *R. Doddsley,* price 1s.

14. The Satirists. Printed for *C. Corbet,* price 1s.

15. The Lover. A Poem. By the late *Dr. Drake, of Salisbury.* Printed for *T. Cooper,* price 1s.

16. The first Book of *Paradise Lost,* attempted in Rhime. Sold by *A. Jackson,* price 6d.

17. The first *Aeneid* of *Virgil,* translated into blank Verse. By *Alex. Straban, Esq;* Printed for *G. Straban.*

## POLITICAL.

18. Some Reflexions upon the Administration of Government. Printed for *R. Doddsley,* price 1s. 6d.

\* 19. *Jus Feciale Anglicanum.* By *Samuel Brewster, Esq;* The 2d Edition. Printed for *T. Cooper,* price 1s. 6d.

20. A Letter from a Freeholder of *H—r—d* to their Representatives. Printed for *T. Cooper,* price 3d.

21. The King of *Spain's* Declaration of War. Printed for *R. Amey,* price 1s.

22. A Proposal for humbling *Spain.* Printed for *J. Roberts,* price 1s.

23. The Farmer restor'd; or, Landed Interest preserv'd. Printed for *G. Foster,* price 6d.

24. *E—d—b—b's* Instructions to their Members, price 6d.

25. The learned Speech of *J— P—* to the *G— J—* of *M— x,* price 3d.

26. The Sentiments of the old Whigs upon a Place-Bill. Printed for *T. Gardner,* pr. 1s.

27. A Collection of Proceedings and Tryals against State Prisoners. Publishing in Numbers, at 1s. each.

28. A Draught of a Bill for the Recovery of small Debts. By *Christ. Tancred.* Printed for *Ward and Candler,* price 1s.

\* 29. Ways and Means to man the Navy with not less than 15,000 able Sailors. By *Tbo. Robe, Esq;* The third Edition. Printed for *T. Cooper,* price 6d.

30. A short Account of the State of our Woollen Manufacturies. Printed for *T. Cooper,* price 6d.

## SERMONS.

31. A Caution against Conformity to the World. By *N. Lardner.* Sold by *J. Gray,* price 6d.

32. A Sermon preach'd Nov. 4. By *E. A. Atkinson.* Printed for *D. Farmer,* price 6d.

33. A Sermon preach'd at *St. Mary le Bow, Sept. 16.* By *J. Brownsword, A. B.* Printed for *G. Straban,* price 6d.

34. A Sermon at *Ipswich.* By *J. Pitt.* Printed for *J. Oswald and J. Buckland,* pr. 4d.

## THEOLOGICAL.

35. An Essay towards demonstrating the Immateriality and free Agency of the Soul. Printed for *J. Shuckburgh,* price 1s. 6d.

36. Remarks on the Divine Legation of *Moses.* By the Author of the *Miscellany.* Printed for *T. Cooper,* price 1s.

37. Remarks on the Plain Account, &c. By *W. Lamb, A. B.* Printed for *R. Minors,* price 1s.

38. An Explanation and Defence of the Doctrine of the Church of *England* concerning Regeneration, &c. By *Tho. Church, A. M.* Printed for *J. Roberts,* price 1s.

39. Deism and Christianity fairly considered. Sold by *C. Hitch,* price 3s.

40. A Defence of *Dr. Whitby's* Treatise of Original Sin. By *H. Heywood.* Printed for *J. Noon,* price 6d.

41. The thirty-nine Articles of the Church of *England.* Translated from the *Latin* of *Mr. Welchman.* Printed for *C. Rivington,* pr. 1s. 6d.

\* 42. The *Englishman* directed in the Choice of his Religion. The second Edition. Printed for *T. Ashley,* price 1s. or 10s. a Dozen to those who give them away.

## INDEX



# INDEX to the DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, to the ESSAYS, POLITICKS, Domestick and Foreign OCCURRENCES, &c. 1739.

- A.**  
**A**BSENTEES. See Secession  
Act of Settlement, a Clause in it 40, Notes. Articles of it 242  
Acts pass'd 100, 152, 204, 307 663  
Address. See Lords  
Address, Debate in the Political Club on the Form of one 261—276. Arguments in favour of an Amendment 264. Answer to them 272, 313. Other Speeches on the same Subject 317, &c.  
Addressing, antient and modern Way of 264.  
A Matter of mere Complaisance 272  
Administration, Necessity of Measures to make the People well-affected to it 123, 124  
*Æmilius Paullus*, L. his Speech on the Form of an Address 335 C  
Affairs, Observations on the present State of 4 G, 5. State of Affairs at home and abroad 315. Growing more and more formidable 324 B. To whom it is owing 325 A  
Affections of the People, the Weight and Credit of our Government must always depend upon it 380  
*Agrippa*, M. his Speech on the Form of an Address 321. His Speech against the Convention 478  
Aldermen, Election of 48  
Aldermen of London formerly chosen Annually, and when that Method was alter'd 587. That Alteration makes it more easy to corrupt them 588  
*Alfred*, King, his Regulations 26. Of the Form of Government in his and *Edward* the Confessor's Time 27. What Sorts of People were in the Kingdom in his Time 57  
Allies, a Declaration that we have none to assist us 562  
*Amelia* and *Caroline*, Princesses, their Birthday celebrated 256  
American Seas, material Differences between them and the *British* 483. They ought to be look'd upon as a large Common 554  
*Annals of the Opposition*, Proposal for 246  
*Anne*, Queen, a Speech of hers 590. Observations upon it 591  
Anticipating the Money at the Offices 278 D  
*Appius Claudius*, the Decemvir, an Account of him 139. His Management 613  
Aristocracies, their Rise 582  
Armies of France and Flanders, how they are dispos'd of 79  
Army, Danger of its turning upon their Masters 72  
Army, the Craftsman's Remarks in relation to it 69. *Common Sense*'s Remarks on it 73. Farther Thoughts on it 76, 122. Extracts from several *Gazetters*, in Answer to the Papers about the Army 82. Debate in the Political Club upon a Question about reducing it 434—445  
As, Story of a Fellow who undertook to make one speak Greek 117  
*Assiento* Treaty, an Article in it 554 E  
Assizes, 152, 153, 204, 411, 412, 464  
Assogue Ships, their Cargo 415  
*Atbol*, Duke of, receiv'd as King in Man 411  
*Atilius*, M. his Speech on the general Belief of the fundamental Principles of Natural Religion, as necessary to the Well-being of Society 210  
Attorneys and Counsel, the antient Custom with respect to them 425 B, 429  
*Austria*, Lower, Diet of the States of 667 B.  
**B**ACHELOR, his Landlady and her Neice, pleasant Story of 184  
*Bacon*, Lord, his Observations on Penal Laws 396 A  
*Bank*, Directors chosen 203  
*Baron*, of that Word 61  
Barons, great and small 111  
Barracks, of new-erected ones 70 E, 74, 82, 83. Of the Design of erecting them at the Time of the Plague at *Marseilles* 74 F  
*Barb*, Compliments of that City on the Birth of a Prince 204  
*Belgrade*, Siege of 415. Given up to the Turks 467  
*Ben Johnson*, Verses from him 34  
*Bender*, Bashaw of, beheaded 103  
*Bergue* and *Juliers* 155  
*Bernclau*, General, his Stratagem 414  
Bill of Mortality. See Burials  
*Blackwell-Hall* Factors 119  
*Bob Booty*'s Speech to his Gang 126  
*Bonneval*, Count, disgrac'd 51, 155. Recall'd from his Exile 311  
Boroughs or Free Towns, their Original 57, 58  
*Bordeaux*, a Fray there 259  
*Bremen*, sad Accident there 465  
*Brennus*, the Gaul, Affair of 597 A  
*Bristol*, Compliments of that City, on the Birth of a Prince 203  
*Brown*, Commodore, his Expedition, with Remarks upon it 667  
*Brutus*, an Example of preferring the publick Good to private Friendship 135  
*Brutus*, L. Junius, his Speech relating to Instructions, Memorials, &c. to be address'd for 366. His Speech for hearing the Petitioners against the Convention by their Counsel 428  
*Buckingham*, Duke of, his Administration and Impeachment 289. Part of Sir *John Elliot*'s Speech against him 289 E  
Building and Gardening, Luxury in 650  
Bull,

# INDEX to the ESSAYS, &c.

- Bull*, 'Squire, Case between him and Lord Strutt 175
- Burials, Monthly Account of 50, 102, 154, 205, 258, 310, 362, 413, 466, 518, 629, 666. Yearly Account of 664
- Burleigh*, Lord, his Maxim concerning Parliaments 236
- Burnet*, Bishop, a Quotation from him 141
- Byng*, Sir George, of his destroying the Spanish Fleet 569, 571
- C.
- C**AIUS *Claudius*, his Speech, occasion'd by the Secession of the best Part of the Senators 140
- Calpurnius Piso*, C. his Speech, seconding the Motion for an Address of Thanks for the Convention 563
- Cantabrigian*, a Letter from one, offering himself for a Ministerial Writer 245
- Capital Punishments 396 G
- Carolina and Georgia* 91, 189, 475
- Cato*, Extracts from that Play 223
- Cato*, M. his Speech in relation to Instructions, Memorials, &c. to be address'd for 374
- Champion*, Sir George, set aside from being Lord Mayor 499, 500
- Characters, some odd ones expos'd 183
- Charles II.* Character of him and his Government 223. Governing by Corruption began in his Reign 228. He was a Pensioner to France 235. Of his Ministers 290
- Charon and Mercury*, or the *Elysian* Ferryman, a Dialogue 449
- Checzim* taken by the Russians 467
- Christnings. See Burials
- Cicerejus*, C. his Motion for an Address of Thanks for the Convention 469. His Speech in favour of it 485
- Cicero*, a judicious Passage of his 610
- Citizens. See Liverymen
- City Members, the Paper of Thanks and Instructions to them 500 E
- Civil List 277, 279
- Clans, or natural Societies among the Germans 18
- Claudian*, Verses from him 32 D, 33
- Clothiers and Blackwell-Hall Factors 119
- Commerce, Projects for improving it in the two Sicilies 667. See Trade
- Commisaries, of their lumping Things in favour of Spain 490
- Common Council for drawing up a Petition in relation to the Convention 100. Remarks on a printed List of it 136, 138, 140. Additions to those Remarks 140 G. What was printed in the Front of that List 151. Their Address to his Majesty on the Birth of a Prince 152. To the Prince and Princess 163. Observations on a late Resolution of theirs 246 B
- Common Sense*'s Remarks in relation to the Army 73. His Papers about the Convention 86, 116, 188, 350. His Postscript in relation to Dr. Urban 92. His Recommendation of the *London Magazine*, in Opposition to the *Gentleman's* 140 F. A second Volume of *Common Sense* 136 F, 145. His Answer to a great Writer in the *Gazetteer* 181. His Petition to the Post-Master-General 197. His Animadversions on another Letter in the *Gazetteer* 231. His Observations on a Resolution of Common Council 246 B
- Commons, House of, Original of it 112, 113
- Conquest, how our antient Constitution was alter'd by it 109 B, 163. The Nature of the first Parliaments, and the Form of Government after it 109 D, 110
- Constitution, Original of the present Form of it 112, 113. The ill Habits it contracted, during the Struggles about it 113, 114. Of the Defect in it, relating to our Cities and Boroughs 114. Conclusion of the Remarks on the History of it 115, 116. See Government. Excellency of our present Constitution asserted 162. Alterations introduc'd into our antient Constitution by the Conquest 163. To what Periods only we can have Recourse for the Original of our present Constitution 164. The Excellency of it, and how to preserve it 584, 633
- Contraband and Prohibited Goods, Difference between them 322
- Convention between Great Britain and Spain, Articles of 83. The King of Spain's Protest on signing it 86 B. The City of London, &c. petition against it 100. Lords Address on it 151. Of the Writers for it 179. Lords Protests in relation to it 292, 293. Lord George's Speech against it 294. Petitions of the Merchants, City of London, &c. against it 381, 382, 383. Debate in the Political Club, whether the Petitioners against it should be allow'd to be heard by their Counsel 383, 417. King of Spain's Manifesto, justifying his Conduct in relation to it 445, &c. Debate in the Political Club, on the Question about an Address of Thanks for it 469—499. Shewn not to be agreeable to the Resolutions and Addresses of last Session 478. Whether any Satisfaction be obtained by it 488. It is a general Release 498 E. Continuation of the first Day's Debate upon it 521—556. The second Day's Debate upon it 557—580. Consequences of approving it 569, 570. Objections to the complicated Nature of the Question 572 E
- Coram*, Mr. his Speech in the first General Meeting of the Governors of the Foundling Hospital 627
- Corn, Scarcity of, in France 419
- Corrupt Influence in Parliament, Rise and Increase of it, the Opposition that has been made to it, and the Methods made use of for removing it 227, 234, 242, 277, 288.
- Corrupt Influence, how an Administration gets



# INDEX to the ESSAYS, &c.

- gets it, over popular Elections 586. Frequent Elections the Way to prevent it 587
- Corruption and legal Tyranny 185 B, F
- Corruption in a State, Danger of it 193 G.
- Like Dram-drinking in private Persons 194.
- Governing by it began in Charles II's Reign 228. How it has increas'd since 229. The Methods for preventing it 241 A, &c. The *Gazetteer's* Arguments in favour of it consider'd and exploded 402. Absurdity of acquitting the Giver of a Bribe, and only charging the Receiver with Corruption 403
- Corsicans*, Affairs between them and the French Troops there 51. Their Reasons for not accepting the Accommodation propos'd by France 103. Progress of the French Arms there 311. They all submit, and the Island to be given to Don Philip of Spain 630
- Costs, of the Spaniards paying them 492
- Counsel, their Business and Necessity in Affairs of Importance 418 F, 419. Their Business with regard to Facts 420. Of admitting them in Criminal Cases 426 D. The ancient Custom relating to them continued with regard to Felony, but alter'd with respect to Treason 429. Business of Counsel, Witness and Judge 433
- Country, the Duty we owe to it 134. Methods of enslaving it 184
- Court of Equity, Scheme for a new one 454
- Court Whispersers 455
- Courts Baron, Original of 24 A
- Courts de More, and Privy Council 106
- Courts in Westminster-Hall 109
- Craftsman*, Advertisement concerning him 7. His Remarks in relation to the Army 69, 122. *Common Sense's* Advertisement concerning him 76. His Postscript in relation to Dr. Urban 78 G. His Remarks on the Convention 90, 127, 141. Another Postscript of his in relation to Dr. Urban and the *Gazetters* 92. His Recommendation of the *London Magazine*, in Opposition to the *Gentleman's* 130, 145. His Observations on the Spanish Manifesto 436. On the late Election of Lord Mayor 508. His Ways and Means for supporting the Expence of a War 509. His Wishes, and remarkable Postscript 658
- Cromwell*, Oliver, his Letter to the French King 6. Reflexions upon it *ibid.* F. His good Policy 539 B. His wise Management in the Treaty between him and the Dutch 546, 547, 548
- Crown, how the Power of it was limited before the Conquest, with respect to the Witenagemotes, Courts of Justice and the Army 107, 108. The good Effects of it 108. Its Power in the Time of Edward I. with respect to the Members of both Houses of Parliament 158. Danger of its having the sole Power of appointing Magistrates 167, 168. Of the present Power of it 169, 170, 635
- Cumberland, Duke of, his Birth-Day celebrated 203. Provision for him and the Princesses 235
- Cupar Instructions to their Representative 647
- Custom, the Force of 30
- Caarina, Preliminary Articles of Peace between her and the Turks 630. Her Letter to the Emperor *ibid.* Conspiracy against her 667
- D.
- D'AUBIGNY, M. Story of 193
- D'Avenant, Dr. his Observation on Trade 3. Several Quotations from him 184 D
- DEBATES in the Learned and Political CLUB. See JOURNAL
- Decemvirate, what, and their Management 613
- Declaration of War against Spain 511. Order of the Ceremony of proclaiming it 516. Observations occasion'd by it 605, 606, 644
- Democracies, their Rise 582. The Reasons why they never continue long, but end in absolute Monarchy 584
- Dependency, Difference between a constitutional and a verbal one 402 G
- Discontented and Disaffected, a Distinction between them 441 C
- Discussion, what Things only allow of it 576 F
- Disinterestedness, Publick-spiritedness and Wisdom of the present Times 358
- Disorders at home, the only effectual Remedy for 444
- Dividing, the Art and Mischief of 28
- Doctor, a Rev. Story of 194 F
- Doing as we would be done by, the Law of 31, 32
- Dolphin, a Barbadoes Ship, taken by a Spanish Privateer 626
- Dominion, Story of him and his Courtiers 455
- Dress, the Absurdity of placing any Part of Religion in it 603
- Dropsy, a Cure for it 298 F
- Drunkennes, of the Laws against it 396
- Dundee Instructions 658
- Dutch Ships stopt and visited by our Men of War on the Coasts of Spain 630
- E.
- EALDERMEN among the ancient Germans 18. Of that Title 60
- Earl, of that Word 61
- Earthquake in Yorkshire 48
- East-India Company, Affair between them and Mr. Nash settled 153. Directors chosen 203
- Education, modern 40, 346, 351
- Edward and Eleonora, the Representation of that Play forbid 153
- Elections, the Way to prevent Bribery and Corruption in them 165. Of frequent ones 458
- Electors

# INDEX to the ESSAYS, &c.

Electors of Members of Parliament, their Duty 261  
*Elizabeth*, Queen, what Sort of Army hers was 74. Her Conduct with regard to Spain 431. Story of her and Sir Francis Bacon 455. Her wife Management 538, 539  
*Elliot*, Sir John, Part of his Speech against the Duke of Buckingham 289 E  
 Embargo laid on 307. Taken off 360. An Observation upon it 593  
 Emperor makes a separate Peace with the Turks 467. Articles of it 519. He resolves upon a Neutrality in the War between Great Britain and Spain 631  
 England, Number of People in it, and of Men able to bear Arms 505 F  
 English Prizes taken by the Spaniards 630  
 Enquiry into the Fitness of attending Parliament, &c. Remarks on it 190  
 Enthusiasm, and the present Practices of the Methodists 238. Remarks on that Letter 344 G. Bp. of London's Caution against it 391, &c.  
 Europe, the present Circumstances of, to what owing 495 E. Very different from what they were in Q. Elizabeth's and O. Cromwell's Time 526 I  
 Executions at Tyburn, &c. 152, 203, 256, 359, 411, 464, 664 I  
 Extream, one makes Way for another 391  
 Eyles, Sir Joseph, elected Alderman 48, 49, 100  
**F**ABIUS Maximus, Q. his Speech on the Form of an Address 332. His Speech against the Convention 534  
 Faction, of its assuming the Name of a Party 282. Difference between it and a Party 288. Mischiefs of it 610  
 Farce, of a new one 3 G  
 Fast, Proclamation for 618 I  
 Felons transported 48  
 Female Education, modern 351 E I  
 Female Soldier and Pensioner at Chelsea-Hospital 561  
 Fleury, Cardinal, Parallel between him and another Prime Minister 91 B  
 Forces under his Majesty, Number of 628  
 Foreign Affairs, the State of 512 D  
 Foremast, Will. his Letter to Common Sense 177  
 Foundlings Hospital for, first General Meeting of the Governours and Guardians of it 627, 628. Names of the first Committee 663  
 France and Spain, how we may have nothing to fear from their Union 538, 540  
 French, Burlesque on our copying after them, 197 D. Their Behaviour in relation to an Edict regarding Commerce 299. Their Proceedings in Corsica 51, 103, 311. Their Naval Preparations 630. Their ambitious Views, with seasonable Reflections 654, 655, 636  
 French King declares the Marriage of his eldest

Daughter with the Infant of Spain 103  
 French Privateer with Spanish Colours taken 625  
 French Squadron at Stockholm 363  
 French Surgeon, Story of 608 E  
 Funeral Orations, the Roman History corrupted by them 600, 601  
 Furius Camillus, M. his Speech for the Petitioners against the Convention being heard by their Counsel 417. A moving Speech of his against approving the Convention 580. His Concluding Prayer 608 D  
**G**—ge, L—d, his Speech against the Convention 294  
 Game-Laws 78  
 Gaming, Act, Clauses in it 308  
 Gazetteer censur'd, for publishing an atheistical Letter 209  
 Gazetteer's Address to the Gentlemen that met at Salters-Hall in November last, about the Repeal of the Test 37. A Piece of secret History in relation to that Affair 38 A  
 Gazetteer's Defence of the Convention 131  
 Gazetteer's Arguments for Corruption considered and exploded 402. Two Passages of it relating to K. Charles I. and K. William 404. Extracts from it, concerning the Counsels of a single Person, and Placemen 611. Remarks on some late ones 645, 646. More Extracts from 650  
 Genoa, the fitting out Privateers there against the English forbidden 631  
 Gentleman's Magazine, Common Sense and the Craftsman's Remonstrances against it 78, 92. Their farther Censures of it 130, 137, 415  
 E. F. Censur'd for publishing an atheistical Letter 209  
 George, Prince, his Birth-Day celebrated 256  
 German Dominions 63  
 Germans, antient Clans or natural Societies among them 18. Their Eldermen ibid. Their Form of Government, to which ours is originally owing 19. Their General Assemblies 20. See Saxons  
 Glover, Mr. his Speech and Motion at Guild-Hall 500  
 Glovers, Difference between them and the Stocking-Weavers 411  
 Government, the Origin and Nature of it in general 16. The Form of it among the Germans, to which ours is originally owing 19. Alterations from the original Form of it 23. Of the Form of it in K. Alfred's and Edward the Confessor's Time 27. Of the Form of it after the Conquest 109 D. 110. Of the Alterations made in it by K. Stephen and K. Henry II. 111. Of the Juridictive and Military Parts of it 139. Duty of the three Constituent Parts of it 634, 635. See Constitution  
 Gout, a Cure for it 398  
 Grand Question, whether War or no War, &c. Re-



# INDEX to the ESSAYS, &c.

Remarks on it 179. Interrogatories to the  
Grand Questionist 180  
Great Britain and Spain, their different Poli-  
ticks 577  
Grotzka, Battle of 414  
Grove, Rev. Mr. Inscription on his Tomb 48  
Guard-Ships, Practice of ours with regard to  
the Ships of other Nations 473, 483  
Guelfs and Ghibelines 282 C

## H.

**H**ABITS, Force of, and Weakness of  
human Resolution 455 D. Caution  
against indulging any particular ones 642  
Haddington Instructions to their Representa-  
tive, for obtaining a Place-Bill, &c. 641  
Haddock, Admiral, order'd to remain in the  
Mediterranean 206. Takes two Spanish  
Prizes 625  
Hague Letter, concerning an intended Invasion  
363  
Hanoverians and Danes, of the late Action  
between them 62  
Heathcote, Mr. Alderman, his Speeches and  
Motion in relation to the Court of Alder-  
mens Negative 501, 503, 504  
Helvius, C. his Speech on the Form of an  
Address 329. His Speech for approving  
the Convention 521  
Hengist and the Saxons, of their settling here 23  
Heretoph, of that Title 60  
Hill, Mr. his Motion in the Common Hall 503  
History, antient, Uncertainty of 599. Fu-  
neral Orations one Cause of it among the  
Romans 600, 601  
Hobnail, Story of 66 E  
Holland, Dispute about the Promotion of Ge-  
neral Officers there 155. Observations on  
the Government of 506 F  
Holftein, Duke of, his Death 311  
Holt, Lord Chief Justice, Story of 80  
Horatius Barbatus, Q. his Speech 613  
Hortensius, L. his Speech for approving the  
Convention 571  
Hypocrisy in Religion expos'd, and Sincerity  
recommended, in the different Characters  
of two Ladies 595

## I.

**J**AMES II. Behaviour of the Parliament  
in his Reign 235 A  
Jellius, L. his Speech for approving the Con-  
vention 549  
Illicit Traders 482. An Understanding be-  
tween the Spanish Governours and them 484  
Imperialists, their Motions 311, 414, 467  
Influence at foreign Courts, upon what it de-  
pends 440  
Inspiration, Miracles the only Proof of it to  
others 287 A  
Instructions. See Place-Bill  
Instructions, Memorials, &c. Debate in the  
Political Club on the Motion for addressing  
for them 365. Reasons for addressing for the  
Letters and Instructions sent to the Go-  
vernors of our Plantations, &c. 366. For  
those sent to our Minister in Spain and  
Consuls in Europe 367. For the Memorials  
and Representations made to the K. of Spain  
by his Ministers 368. Reasons against ad-

ressing for those Papers 369, &c.  
Interrogatories to the Grand Questionist 180  
Invasions, a Discourse on 505. The *Gazet-  
teer* on the Subject 506  
**J**OURNAL of a Learned and Political CLUB,  
&c. Containing, a Debate on the Question,  
Whether by the original Form of our Go-  
vernment, the People in some Shape or o-  
ther ought not to have the Nomination of,  
or at least a Controul over all the Magistrates  
and Officers necessary for the Support of our  
Government 16, 53, 105, 157. A Speech,  
shewing the Benefit that accrues to Society  
from a general Belief in the fundamental  
Principles of Natural Religion, and the  
dangerous Consequences of countenancing  
any Thing that may tend towards Atheism  
and Irreligion 210—216. Debate upon the  
Form of an Address in Answer to his Ma-  
jesty's Speech 261—276, 313—335. Upon  
a Question relating to Instructions, Memo-  
rials, &c. propos'd to be address'd for 365—  
380. Upon the Question, whether the  
Petitioners against the Convention should be  
allow'd to be heard by their Counsel 381—  
391, 417—434. Upon a Question about  
reducing the Army 434—445. The first  
Day's Debate upon the Question, whether an  
Address of Thanks should be presented to  
his Majesty for the late Convention with  
Spain 469—499. 521—556. The second  
Day's Debate on the same 557—580. Upon  
the Question, whether the Citizens of London  
had wisely, justly and properly exerted their  
Right of chusing a Lord Mayor at the last  
Election 581—590, 633—640  
Israelites desiring a King 584  
Judges, of their being of Counsel for the Pri-  
soner 429  
Julius Florus, his Speech against the Conven-  
tion 572  
Justices of the Peace, Original of them 161

## K.

**K**EENE, Mr. the Answer said to be made  
to him, upon his soliciting the Payment  
of the 95,000*l.* 229. His Declaration to the  
Spanish Court 363. His Transactions 458.  
M. de la Quiera's Letter to him 493 D.  
He returns to England 516  
King's Speech at the Opening of the Ses-  
sion 98. His Answer to the Lords Ad-  
dress 92. To the Commons 100. To the  
Lords Address on the Convention 151. To  
the Commons 152. To the Congratula-  
tions on the Birth of a Prince *ibid.* His  
Message to the House of Lords about the  
Denmark Treaty, &c. 255. His Answer  
to their Address thereupon 256. His Speech  
at the Close of the Session 308. Of pre-  
senting Addresses which he cannot comply  
with 373. Of using his Name in Debates  
374. His Declaration of War against Spain  
311. His Birth-Day celebrated 625. His  
Speech at the Opening of the present Session  
626. His Answer to the Lords Address  
627. His Answer to the joint Resolution  
and Address of both Houses 628

## 4 Y

King's

# INDEX to the ESSAYS, &c.

- King's Power of making Senators formerly limited 60  
 Knights of the Shire, Original of 111  
*Kouli Kan*, his Success and terrible Ravages and Slaughters in the Great *Mogul's* Dominions 631
- L.
- L**ADIES, a Defence of 453 F  
 Land-Forces, an Observation on the Words always made use of in the Resolution about the Number of them 442 E.  
*See Army*  
 Law, a Thing may not be contrary to it, and yet may be contrary to our Constitution 442  
 Laws, of such as are disagreeable to the Body of the People 106. Observations on the State of our Laws 396. Lord *Bacon's* and Mr. *Sidney's* Opinion of them *ibid* A, 397  
 Lawyers, their Practices 387, 388. Defended 418 F, 419  
*Legborn*, the fitting out Privateers there against the *English* forbidden 631  
*Lentulus*, L. his Speech when the Roman Army was pent up by the *Sammites* 598  
 Letters of Marque and Reprisals, Substance of an Act made in the Reign of K. *Henry V.* concerning them 12. The Regard that has been shewn to Commerce by our Governors since 12, 13. Order of Council for such Letters against *Spain* 359. Of the Backwardness of the Merchants in taking them out 647, 650  
 Letters and Instructions, private as well as publick, sent to those employ'd in Negotiations 371, 372  
 Liberty of Conscience should not be absolutely unbounded, and the Example of the *Romans* in not allowing it 215, 216. The Difficulty of settling just Bounds to it 216  
 Limits, of the Article of regulating them 495, 531, 544  
*Limpus* condemn'd and executed for robbing the Mail 464  
*Linsbgeru*, Shire of, their Instructions 663  
 List of Common-Council. *See Common-Council*  
 List of Voters for the Convention, with their Salaries 299. Of Voters against the Convention 336. Names of those who were absent 338. Queries relating to the List *ibid*. Of those who voted for the Convention and against the Excise, and against the Convention and for the Excise 339. Extract from the *Gazetteer* on the List *ibid*  
 Liverymen, their Conduct justify'd 509, 510, 539. Censur'd 638 G, 639, 640  
*London*, Bishop of, Extract from his Pastoral Letter against Enthusiasm, with his Abstract of Mr. *Whitefield's* Journals 391—395. His Account of Lukewarmness 395  
*London* Citizens, their Treatment 608  
*London* Instructions. *See City Members*  
*London Magazine* recommended by *Common Sense* and the *Crafsman*, in Opposition to the *Gentleman's* 92, 130, 140 F  
 Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen congratulate his Majesty on the Birth of a Prince 152  
 Lord Mayor, Proceedings at the late Election of 499—505. Observations upon them 508. Debate in the Political Club on that Affair 581—590, 633—640  
 Lords Address in Answer to the King's Speech 99. On the Convention 151. On his Majesty's Message in relation to the *Denmark* Treaty, &c. 255. In Answer to the King's Speech at the Opening of the present Session 626  
 Lords Protests in relation to the Convention 292, 293  
 Lotteries, Reflexions on 349, 350  
 Lottery Scheme, the present one 309. Remarks on it 406 D. The Drawing begun 663  
 Lukewarmness, what 395
- M.
- M**ACCLESFIELD, late Lord, his Case 195  
*Mæcenat*, his Speech for reducing the Number of Forces 443. His Speech against the Convention 575  
 Magistracy, the People's Regard to it, and what occasions their Contempt of it 225  
 Magistrates, the Duty of 31. The Advantages of having all inferior ones chosen by the People 166, &c. Danger of the Crown's having the sole Power of appointing them 167, 168. Good Consequences of the frequent Elections of them 583  
 Malefactors. *See Executions*  
*Manifesto* of the King of *Spain* 445, &c. Observations upon it 456. Which Party can best answer it 457 A. It is agreeable to the Writings of the *Gazetteer* *ibid* D  
*Mavilius Torquatus*, T. his Speech for the Convention 579  
 Manors, Original of them 23  
 Mansion-House for the Lord Mayor, the chief Corner-stone laid 517. Inscription on it 625  
*Marconitz*, Major, accus'd and honourably acquitted 155  
*Marmor Norfolciense*, with the Inscription, and the same in *English* Verse 244  
 Marque and Reprisals. *See Letters*  
 Measures, of changing them 328  
*Mecklenburg*, Princess *Anne* of, married to Prince *Anthony Ulrick* of *Wolfenbuttle* 415  
*Melksham*, a particular Account of the Riot of the Weavers there 9. A particular Account of their Trials 186, 217—221. The Judge's Speech at their Condemnation 221. Some of them executed 203  
 Merchants, how their Demands were reduc'd 296  
 Members leave the House 152  
 Methodists, their Practices 238. Character of one 451, 452. *See Whitefield*  
 Militia 77. Project for regulating it 122, 123  
*Milton's* political Letters 106  
 Minister, of standing by him 134. Of making him easy 603  
 Ministerial Party, and the Opposition or Country Party, Observations on 399  
 Ministerial Writers, a Scheme for mending their



# INDEX to the ESSAYS, &c.

- their Brains 349. Their Practices 614  
 Ministers answerable for the Success of a War, tho' it was against their Opinion 592, 593  
 Miracle of the Skull, a pleasant Story 259  
 Monarchies, absolute, their Rise 582. Elective *ibid.* Mix'd : 584  
 Monuments and Inscriptions, Project of a new Society for 7  
 Morton, Earl of, chose one of the 16 Peers for Scotland 256  
 Munich, Count, his Motions 311. His Successes 415, 467  
 Murders. See *Affizes, and Sessions*  
*Mythology and Fables of the Antients, &c.* Abstract of N. 196  
**N**AMES and Forms useless in a State, when Realities are gone 405  
*Nash, Mr.* how the Affair between him and the *East-India Company* was concluded 153  
 Natural Religion, a Speech shewing that a general Belief of its fundamental Principles is necessary to the Well-being of Society 210. Those who have Designs against the Liberties of their Country, begin with weakening those Principles 214. No Man ought to be allow'd to publish any Thing against them 214, 215  
 Nature, Beauty and Variety of 604  
 Naval Force, of reducing it, and not our Land Forces 439 D, 440  
 Negative of the Court of Aldermen, Speeches and Motion in relation to it, in the Common Hall 501, 503, 504  
 Negotiations and Treaties, a View of them for several Years past 267. Of raising Armies and fitting out Squadrons, under Pretence of giving Weight to them 478 B  
*New-Market, State of* 195  
 News-Papers, on the Report of a Project for regulating them 192  
 No-Search, should have been insisted on previous to our treating at all with *Spain* 576  
 Nobility, their antient Privilege of informing their Sovereign in Cases of Danger 64 F  
*Norton, Mr.* Trial relating to his Will 256  
*Nottingham Instructions* to their Members, about a Place-Bill, &c. 649  
 O.  
**O**PPPOSITION, Remarks on 344. Of charging our Misfortunes upon it 613  
*Orange, Prince of, Clause in his Declaration* 236 F  
*Orange, present Princess of, deliver'd of a dead Princess* 663  
 Orders, military, Story of a Conversation between some Gentlemen of the Army about obeying them 71 G  
*Orleans, Duke of, his princely Charity* 259  
*Orphan, Extracts from that Play* 224  
*Offend Company* 305 F  
 Over-Arming, Inconveniencies of 592, 593  
*Oxford, late Earl of, his Case* 65  
 P.  
**P**ACIFIC Measures 130 C  
 Panegyrick, when it becomes Satire 274 A  
*Pastals made a Minister. See School of Politicks*  
 Paper-Peace, of calling the Convention to 331. Difference between it and a real Peace 335  
 Parliament, of the late Alteration in the Time of its meeting 64. Of exhorting it to avoid Animosities 271 D. Its Approbation alters not the Nature of Things 325. Of a Harmony between the King and them 380  
 Parliament meets, and is prorogued 48. Meets, and opens the Session 98. Prorogued 308. Proclamation for its meeting, and sitting again 464. Meets, and opens another Session 626. Joint Resolution and Address of both Houses upon the War 628  
 Parliament-House, Plan for a new one 643  
 Parliaments, the Nature of the first after the Conquest 109 D, 110. How they have been alter'd 227. Arguments against long ones in *Charles II*'s Reign 230. Lord *Burleigh's* Maxim concerning them 236. Of their not being accountable 511. The true Design and Use of them 564  
 Parties, a new Distinction of 194 B  
 Party, which is best justfy'd by the Course of Events, and his Majesty's Declaration of War 599, 605, 606  
 Party Names, why kept up 283, 284  
 Peace, a warlike one 493. What Peace only is valuable 578  
 Peace between the Emperor and the *Turks*, the Continuance of it doubted 667. See *Turks*  
 Pecuniary Influence, Danger of 353  
 Penal Laws 31. Lord *Bacon's* Observations on them 396 A. Their Number since the Beginning of *Charles I.* to the present Time *ibid* E  
 Pensioners of *Chelsea College*, and Workmen in our Dock-Yards 70  
 Pensioners. See *Placemen*  
 People, whether Judges of Merit, or influenced by it 637. Whether they have not a Right to instruct their Representatives 658  
*Pericles*, his Speech on our antient Constitution 163  
 Perquisites of Offices 609 A, 615 D  
 Persecution, a Letter against it 138  
*Persian Ambassadors at Petersburg* 51. At *Constantinople* *ibid.* and 109  
 Petitioners against the Convention 381, 382, 383. Debate on the Question, whether they should be heard by their Counsel 383 — 391, 417 — 434  
*Pissistratus*, his Speech on our antient Constitution 157  
*Piso, L.* his Speech on the Form of an Address 317. His Speech against the Convention 486  
*Pistol's* threatening Letter to *Common Sense* 240 B  
 Place-Bill, Expediency and Necessity of 191, 192, 191. Whether this be a proper Time for desiring it 611. Of the Instructions to several Members for promoting it 640, 641  
 Placemen and Pensioners, how they have increased 231, 290 E. The Necessity of limiting the Number of them in the H. of Commons 234. Of the Repeal of the Article 4 Y 2

# INDEX to the ESSAYS, &c.

- Article concerning them 243. Caution against chusing them 608  
 Places more in Fault than Persons 191  
 Play-House Bill 193  
 Plays, Extracts from several Political ones, with Observations 221 D  
 Plenipotentiaries, *L. Pifé's* Opinion of our late ones 488  
*Plinius Cæcilius*, C. his Speech for approving the Convention 470  
 Political Bill of Mortality 308, 309  
 Political Botanist 453  
 Political Builders 496  
 Political Dance, or the Plan of a new Play 4  
 Political Writers on both Sides, State of the Case between them 197  
 Politicks on both Sides compar'd 605, 606  
*Pomponius Atticus*, his Speech for approving of the Convention 557  
 Pontifical Annals, Project for new ones 599, 600  
 Poor, an Apology for them 13  
*Pope*, Mr. Verses of his 7 C  
 Popular Elections in large Kingdoms 161 B, 164, 637  
 Popular Elections and long Parliaments 507  
 Popular Prejudices, Remarks on that Pamphlet 137  
 Popularity, despising it no good Sign 586  
*Porcius*, M. his Proposal for an Address 264  
 Portugal, King of, his Answer to our Ambassador 519  
*Posthumius*, P. his generous Behaviour 598 C  
 Posts and Pensions 635, 636, 637  
 Preheminence and Power, the Difference between them 581 A  
 Press, true Notion of the Abuse of it 443  
 Pretender, Consequence of using his Name in Debates 575 F  
 Prices of Grain, Stocks, &c. 50, 102, 154, 205, 258, 310, 362, 413, 466, 518, 629, 666  
 Prime Vizir depos'd, and Character of the new one 259  
 Prince Edward born 152. Christned 203  
 Princes ruin'd by their Ministers 397 E  
 Private Persons, their Duty and Business 634  
 Privy Council 106  
 Problem for Navigators 40 F  
 Prohibited Goods. See Contraband  
 Protests. See Lords  
 Proto-Pirate, who calls himself the Author of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, his Fallacies exposed 195  
 Publishing any Thing blasphemous or atheistical is a publick Offence, and ought to be punished by the Civil Magistrate 212  
 Purging and Poisoning the House 291
- Q**UADRA, M. de la, his Letter to Mr. Keene 493 D  
 Quarrelling Scene of Ben Johnson's 347.  
 Apply'd to Nations 348  
 Quartering Soldiers, the Burden of it 70 A  
 Queries in the *Craftsman*, occasioned by the *Gazetteer* 245 F. Queries in the *Gazetteer* in Answer to them 281  
*Quintus Cæcilius*, T. his Speech against hearing the Petitioners against the Convention by their Counsel 425  
*Quintus Cincinnatus*, L. his Speech for reducing the Number of Forces 437 R.
- R**EDDISH, Capt: brave Action of his 256  
 Register-Ship, Spanish, Account of 487 C  
 Regulating Rights is destroying them 494  
 Reparation stipulated by the Convention, only a sham Reparation 545, 568  
 Representative, Inequality of 507  
 Representatives of Counties before the Conquest 105  
 Reprisals. See Letters  
 Reputation, Importance of a State's preserving it 596, 597  
 Revolution, and the State of the Government after it 237. The Error at that Time 241  
 Right, of a Distinction between it and the Enjoyment of it 472, 493, 530, 543  
 Rights, Opportunities of vindicating them neglected 499  
 Riots and Tumults, of the late ones 226 B  
 R——, Dr. to Mr. W——d 285  
 Roman History, its Uncertainty for the first five Ages 599  
 Roman Senators, of the Secession of the best Part of them 139. *Caius Claudius's* Speech on the Occasion 140  
 Romans allow'd not an unbounded Liberty of Conscience 215. Their Behaviour 225.  
 Nice Sense of Honour amongst them 597.  
 Their Convention with the *Samnites*, and what follow'd thereupon 597 C, 601.  
 Their Behaviour with regard to the *Decemvirate* 612. What made them so obedient to the Dictates of their Emperors 636  
 Royal Assent, Rise of the different Words in giving it to Bills 59  
 Royal Convert, Extract from it 223  
 Russians. See Munich, and Turks S.
- S**AINTE Joseph, and another rich Spanish Ship taken 625  
*Salisbury* Instructions to their Members, for endeavouring to obtain a Place-Bill 641  
*Salter*, Sir John, declar'd Lord Mayor 503.  
 Sworn in 517  
*Samnites*. See Romans  
*Santry*, Lord, condemn'd for Murder 255  
*Sarum*. See *Salisbury*  
*Sary-Bey-Oglu*, the Turkish Rebel, beats the Turkish Army near *Smyrna* 103  
 Savings from vacant Regiments, &c. 72 B  
*Saxons*, of their settling here 23. Of their Witenagemote 24, 25. Of their first Kings 25. Three Sorts of People, when their Kingdoms were first established here 55, 56  
*Scævola*, C. *Mucius*, his Speech on the Form of an Address 322  
 School of Politicks, or *Pantaleon* made a Minister 35, 36  
 Searching and Visiting Ships, the Difference between them 323  
 Seas, British and American, some very material Differences between them 485  
 Sea,



# INDEX to the ESSAYS, &c.

- Seas, of the Dominion of them 552, 553  
 Secession, the late one, Observations upon it 189. The suppos'd Reasons for it 190. The *Gazetteer* upon it 193  
 Secret-Service Money, Increase of 278  
*Semiramis*, Queen, Story of her 352  
*Sempronius Tuditanus*, P. his Speech against the Convention 364  
 Senators, King's Power of making them formerly limited 60  
*Series of Wisdom and Policy*, &c. a Letter concerning that Pamphlet 144  
*Servilius Priscus*, his Speech against hearing the Petitioners against the Convention by their Counsel 387  
 Sessions at the *Old Bailey*, 48, 100, 255, 307, 360, 464, 516, 663  
*Seville*, Treaty of, justify'd 313  
*Shakespeare's Fool* in *King Lear* 346 E  
 Sham War ending in a sham Peace 534  
 Sheriffs appointed 49  
 Sheriffs of *London* and *Middlesex* elected 308, 359  
 Sheriffs, when the Method of appointing them was alter'd 161  
 Ships in Commission, Number of 664  
*Sidney's* Opinion of Troops hired from abroad 124. His Opinion of the Law 397  
*Sinclair, Oliver*, Favourite of *James V.* of *Scotland*, Consequence of making him General 648  
 Sinking Fund 592  
 Societies, it is natural to Mankind to form themselves into them 16. Natural and accidental Societies 17  
*Solon*, his Speech concerning the original Form of our Government 16, 53, 105. His Speech in Vindication of the Proceedings of the Citizens at the late Election of Lord Mayor 581  
 Sons of the Clergy 100  
*South-Sea Company*, Directors chosen 68. General Court of, wherein they refuse to pay the 68,000*l.* to the King of *Spain* 151. Of that Claim upon them 491, 528. Another General Court of 663  
*Spain*, of the State of Affairs between us and them 65, 125. Pensions and Salaries reduc'd and abolish'd there 363  
*Spain*, King of, his Protest on signing the Convention 86 B. His *Manifesto*, justifying his Conduct in relation to it, and his Reasons for not paying the 95,000*l.* 445, 446, &c. His Majesty's Declaration of War against him 511. A suppos'd Dialogue between him and *M. de la Quadra* 545 C. His Declaration of War against *Great Britain* 652  
*Spaniards*, how they lost their Liberties, with Remarks 142. Their Insolence 333. Nature of the Disputes between us and them 472. Of their searching our Ships on the open Seas 479. Of their prohibiting the Exportation of their Gold and Silver 551  
*Spanish Ambassador* leaves *England* 464  
*Spanish Friar*, an Occurrence relating to it, and a Speech from it 193  
 Speech in Parliament in 1675 191 E  
 Speeches from the Throne consider'd in Parliament as Speeches from the Minister 265. Custom of echoing them back Paragraph by Paragraph in Addresses 320  
 Squadrons, of the several sent out 522  
 Stage, a Proposal to the Town for the better Regulation of it 66  
 Standing Army, mercenary, how little to be depended on in Case of Danger 123. *Trenchard's* Opinion of it 125. The only Uses of it 441  
*Steinbock*, the Dispute about it made up 155. The Treaty in relation to it 206  
*Stephens*, Mrs. her Discovery of her Medicines for the Cure of the Stone and Gravel 297. Persons appointed to examine them 308  
 Stock, of wise Nations having a reserv'd Stock for extraordinary Emergencies 592  
 Stocks. See Prices  
 Storm, the Psalmist's Description of one, and *Virgil's* in his *Georgicks*, compar'd 648, 649  
 Storms, remarkable ones 48, 464  
 Sugar Colonies, and our Colony of *Georgia* 189  
 Swallow and other Birds, Fable of, with two Morals 75  
 Swearing, common 642  
*Sweden*, Senators expell'd the Senate there 155. A farther Account of it 206. Several Parties there 311  
 Sweets Act, Trial upon it 100  
 Sword, of governing by it 79  
 T.  
*Tacitus*, Remarks on 401, 405  
*Tamerlane*, Extracts from it 212  
*Tartars* routed by the *Muscovites*, and the *Ravages* they committed in their Retreat 206. More of them routed 311  
 Taste, an arbitrary Thing 651  
 Temporary Expedients 577 G  
 Thane, of that Word 61  
 Theatrical Land-Forces and Marines 657  
 Theatrical Sale 3  
*Thraso Pætus*, his Secession and Death 401, 405  
*Thucydides Milesius*, his Speech in the Political Club, against the Proceedings of the Citizens in the last Election of Lord Mayor 633  
*Torrington*, late Lord, Preamble to his Patent 137 A  
*Tottenham-Court Fair*, Remarks on the Order of the Justices in relation to it 406  
 Trade, its present State and Importance to the Nation 1. Indications of its Decay 2. Dr. *D'Avenant's* Observation upon it 3. Whether it be in Danger 579  
 Transactions, Review of our late ones, since 1724 144 F, 172  
*Transilvanian Protestants* clear'd of the Charge of a Conspiracy 51  
 Travelling Education, modern, expos'd 346  
 Treasurer's Place sold in *James I's* Reign 289 C  
 Treaty of 1670, then thought disadvantageous to the Nation 541, 543  
 Treaty between their *Britannick* and *Danish* Majesties, in relation to the Affair of *Steinbock* 206. Between the Emperor and Grand Seignior 519. Between the *Czarina* and Grand

# INDEX to the POETRY.

Grand Seignior 630  
Treaty-making, Method of, now and formerly 438  
Trials 700, 186, 217—221, 255, 256  
Triennial Parliaments 241  
Troops, of keeping them up for Ostentation 444 C  
Tucker, Mr. his Queries to Mr. *Whitefield* 340.  
His Remarks on the Answer to them *ibid* A  
Tullius Cicero, M. his Speech in relation to Instructions, Memorials, &c. to be address'd for 369  
Turks, their Preparations for the Campaign 155. Their Motions 415, 467. A separate Peace between them and the Emperor 467, 519. Peace between them and *Russia* 630  
Turpin, as was suppos'd, condemn'd at York 153. Executed 203  
U.

**V**ALERIUS CORVUS, M. his Speech on the Question, whether the Petitioners against the Convention should be heard by their Counsel 383  
Valerius Flaccus, L. his Speech and Motion for the same Number of Forces 434 B  
Vaughan, (commonly called) Lord, apprehended and committed 411  
Venice Prefer'd, Extracts from it 224  
Vienna, Mobbing and Tumults there, on account of the Peace with the Turks 519  
Villius Tappulus, P. his Speech against the Convention 579  
Visiting. See Searching  
Union, the Benefit of it among a People 28.  
What is necessary to a thorough Union in the Nation 640, 648  
Urban, Dr. Common Sense and the Craftsman's Remonstrances against him 78, 92, 130, 137, 145. Postscript in relation to him 171. The Liberties taken by him 209 C  
Utrecht, Treaty of, of charging our Misfortunes upon it 615 G  
W.

**W**ALES, Prince of, his Birth-Day celebrated 48. His Answer to the Congratulation of the House of Commons, on the Birth of a Prince 100. On the

Birth of another Prince 152. His Answers to other Congratulations on that Occasion 203. Congratulated on his and the Princess's Arrival at *Tunbridge-Well*, and his Answer 359  
Wales, Prince of, deliver'd of a Prince 152. Addresses and Congratulations thereupon *ibid*. 203, 204. With Child again 411  
War under a corrupt Minister 280  
War with Spain, Preparations for it 307. Farther Steps towards it 359, 360, 361, 411. Declar'd 511. What has been lost by deferring it 577 G. Observations on it 644  
Watson, Mr. committed to *Newgate* for printing the Lords Protests 152  
Weavers, Riot of, in the *West*. See *Melsham*  
Weavers, Riot of, in *Spital-Fields* 625  
Western Mail robb'd 255  
Westminster-Hall, of the Courts there 109  
Whiggism, modern 290 B  
Whigs, old ones, Consequences of their deserting their Principles 185  
Whitefield, Mr. Copy of a private Conversation of his 240. His Conduct examin'd 287. Different Opinions concerning him *ibid*. Queries to him 340. Remarks on the Answer to them *ibid*. His Method of Confession for the Women 343. Bishop of London's Abstract of his Journals 392  
Wilmington, Sir Francis, his Speech in Parliament for a Place-Bill, in *Charles* 11<sup>th</sup>'s Reign 291 D  
Witenagemote among the Saxons 24, 25. The common Meaning and Derivation of the Word disprov'd 53. The true Derivation and Meaning of it 54. The Saxon People's Right of being present at it 55. The constituent Members of it in *K. Alfred's* Time 58. What it was that gave Persons a Privilege of being present at it, as Senators or Counsellors 61, 62  
Y.

**Y**EARLY Bill of Mortality 664

**Z.**

**Z**UNCHIN, the last Emperor of China, Story of 398

# INDEX to the POETRY, 1739.

N. B. The several Poetical Extracts, &c. intermix'd with the Prose Essays, are directed to in the former INDEX.

A.  
**A**CROSTICK 306  
Advice to a Clergyman 252  
Advice to a Lady in Autumn 622  
Anacreon, from his 23<sup>d</sup> Ode 44. Imitation of him 306  
Anagram to *Venus* 254  
Antediluvian Novel 248, 104  
Apollo, Bacchus and the Graces in *Vaux-Hall* Gardens 356  
Argyll, Duke of, Verses on him 150  
B.  
**B**ACHELOR's Wife 409  
B—, Madam, Verses to her 356  
Bath, Orders for 254

Bath Waters 623  
Battledor and Shuttle-Cork 94  
Beauty, Power of 93  
Belcher, Mrs. to her, on her curious Shell-Work 249  
Bigtry describ'd 97  
Bird, on one dying on a young Lady's Bosom 251  
Boerhave, *Harmanni*, M.D. Epitaphium, ex-tempore dictum 306  
Bridges, Mr. Author of the Hymn to the Supreme Being, Verses to him 515  
Brooke, Mr. Author of *Gustavus Vasa*, Verses to him 407  
Broom—, Mrs. of *Norwich*, Verses to her 251  
C.



# INDEX to the POETRY.

|   |                  |
|---|------------------|
| <b>C.</b>   |                  |
| <b>CART</b> , Rev. Mr. an Epistle to him, on his Retreat into <i>Cornwall</i>   | 459              |
| <i>Catullus</i> imitated  | 410              |
| <i>Celadon's</i> Complaint, a Song  | 622              |
| To the Charming Miss —, a Song  | 93               |
| <i>Cloe</i> , Advice to her 45. Upon her being wak'd by the Singing of a Nightingale <i>ibid</i>  |                  |
| <i>Clarinda</i> , an Answer to her, desiring the Character of the deceas'd <i>Orinda</i>  | 45               |
| <i>Clarissa</i> , or the She-Philosopher  | 96               |
| Clergyman, Advice to  | 252              |
| <i>Corby</i> , to Miss <i>H</i> —, on her Poem on it  | 618              |
| Correspondent, from one on our omitting some of his Poems   | 96               |
| Country Innocence, or the Rural Repast  | 200, 251, 354    |
| Criticism   | 47               |
| <i>Cupid</i> , from the <i>Greek</i>  | 254              |
| <i>Cupid and Death</i> , a Fable  | 408              |
| <i>Curzon</i> , Rev. Mr. <i>John</i> , Epitaph on him   | 306              |
| <b>D.</b>   |                  |
| <b>DAMON</b> to the <i>Looree</i>   | 659              |
| Daughter, a Poem on the Death of an only one 148. Her Epitaph   | 149              |
| <i>De Cb</i> —, Rev. Mr. his Advice to a Brother Clergyman  | 252              |
| Declaration of War, Verses on it  | 620, 623         |
| Dialogue  | 620              |
| Discontented Ape, a Fable   | 462              |
| Downfall of Bigotry, Extract from that Poem   | 97               |
| A Dream   | E. 409           |
| <b>ECCLESIASTICK</b> , on a certain one   | 95               |
| <i>Edward and Eleonora</i> , the Motto to it English'd  | 254              |
| Envious Man, a Dialogue   | 620              |
| Epitaphs  | 149, 306, 358    |
| Eternal Misery, Verses to Mr. <i>Whitefield</i> on it   | 557              |
| European Race   | 253              |
| <i>Exeter</i> Maidens Petition  | 43               |
| <b>F.</b>   |                  |
| <b>FALSE</b> Morning  | 250              |
| Female Heroism, or the Cockaded Comb  | 623              |
| A Flight  | 47               |
| <i>Florella</i> , to her, on working an Apron, &c.  | 251              |
| <b>G.</b>   |                  |
| <b>GENIUS</b> , Verses upon it  | 43               |
| Gin-Act, Epigram upon it  | 45               |
| Gold, the Thirst of   | 150              |
| <b>H.</b>   |                  |
| <b>HADDOCK</b> , Admiral, on the Fleet under him  | 515              |
| Happiness, none real below  | 408              |
| Happiness and Grandeur never Companions   | 660              |
| Happy Shepherd; or, Riches bring Cares  | 407              |
| Health and Content, a Soliloquy   | 460, 619, 659    |
| <i>H</i> —, on the ingenious Mr.  | 410              |
| The Hero, a Latin Ode   | 661              |
| Hope, an Ode  | 408              |
| <i>Horace</i> , an Ode of his imitated 47. Another  | 409. Another 659 |
| <b>I.</b>   |                  |
| <b>JOB</b> cursing his Birth-Day  | 42               |
| Ivy and the Oak, a Fable  | 202              |
| <b>L.</b>   |                  |
| <b>LADY</b> , Verses by one 96. To one with <i>Waller's</i> Poems 147. To one with Mr.  |                  |
| <i>Walsh's</i> Defence of Women 253. To one on her Picture 254. To one in Affliction 407. On seeing one at her Chamber Window <i>ibid</i> . To one who said I had forgot her 460. To one who spoke in Defence of Liberty 462. To one commending her Lover's Absence 463. Advice to one in Autumn 621. To one on her reading <i>Sherlock on Death</i> 623. To one with <i>Mustapha</i> 624 |                  |
| Lady of the May, a Madrigal   | 250              |
| <i>Lelia</i> , a Song   | 515              |
| Laureat, on him and his New-Years Ode   | 47               |
| Letters of Marque, to Capt. — on hearing of his having taken out such Letters   | 459              |
| <i>L</i> — — —, Capt. on his Recovery   | 249              |
| <i>London</i> , Thoughts after having left it   | 94               |
| <i>London</i> , Bp. of, Verses occasion'd by his Remarks on Mr. <i>Whitefield's</i> Journals  | 621              |
| Love for Interest, a Song   | 250              |
| To <i>Lucius</i> , or the Rev. Mr. —  | 198              |
| <b>M.</b>   |                  |
| <b>MAN's</b> Happiness, the Contemplation of God and his Works, and the Practice of Virtue  | 41               |
| <i>Marco</i> , a Song   | 254              |
| In <i>Marlburiensem Ducem</i>   | 661              |
| Marriage for Interest, illustrated by a Simile  | 200              |
| Martial Ode   | 620              |
| <i>Masters</i> Mrs. her Justification of her self   | 199              |
| Matter of Fact  | 150              |
| <i>Medea</i> , Part of the last Chorus of the 4th Act imitated  | 463              |
| <i>Merlin</i> in Miniature, Verses occasion'd by it   | 662              |
| Merry Milk-Maids, with a Latin Version  | 146              |
| <i>Milton's</i> Epistle, to F. S. the Editor of it, translated from the Latin   | 46               |
| <i>Miranda</i> , Verses on her  | 462              |
| <i>Molly</i> and <i>Fanny</i> compar'd  | 358              |
| The Monkey, a Fable, translated from the Abp. of <i>Cambray</i>   | 357              |
| Mother <i>Gurton's</i> Tale   | 305              |
| <i>Mustapha</i> , to a young Lady with it   | 624              |
| <i>Myrtillo</i> to <i>Mira</i>  | 93               |
| <b>N.</b>   |                  |
| <b>IN</b> <i>Natalem Serenissimi Walliarum Principis Filii Natu Secundi</i>   | 201              |
| A Night-Piece   | 150              |
| <i>Norris</i> , Sir <i>John</i> , on him and the Fleet under his Command  | 624              |
| <b>O.</b>   |                  |
| <b>OLD</b> Lion, Fable of   | 621              |
| <i>Oxonian</i> , Lines by one, upon his receiving an Account of his Friend's Death  | 356              |
| <b>P.</b>   |                  |
| <b>PARSONAGE</b> House, its Complaint for being let out for a Tavern  | 202              |
| <i>Parvish</i> , Mr. Verses occasion'd by his Book  | 515              |
| Pious Conflict  | 46               |
| Power of Beauty   | 93               |
| <i>Psalms</i> <i>xxix.</i> paraphras'd  | 149              |
| <i>Pulteney</i> , <i>William</i> , Esq; an Ode to him   | 95               |
| <b>Q.</b>   |                  |
| <b>QUACK</b> Doctor, his Advice to his Postmaster in Ordinary   | 617              |
| <b>R.</b>   |                  |

# INDEX of NAMES.

**R.**  
**R** APE of the Lawn, with Advice to Sylvia 198  
 Rapbael Urbin, Epitaph on him, in Latin and English 358  
 The Rhythmical Rant 661  
 A Riddle 200  
 Rochester, Earl of, Verses by Mr. Pope, on lying in his Bed at Atterbury 407  
 Rowe, Mrs. on her Death 147  
 Rural Repast 200, 251, 354  
 Ryder, Mr. on his Death 97

**S.**  
**S** A T I R E S, to a certain Gentleman upon his Satires 618  
 Scott, Margaret, Inscription on her Tombstone 306  
 Seneca's Thyestes, Second Chorus in the Second Act, Imitation of 354  
 Session of the Gods 513  
 Shakespear, Prologue on Occasion of a Monument to be erected to him 250  
 Shalum and Hilga, or the Antediluvian Novel 248, 304  
 She-Philosopher 96  
 Sleep, an Elegy to it 147  
 Songs, viz. To the charming Miss — 93.  
 Strephon and Celadon 147. The Winter-Evening 148. The Lady of the May 250.  
 Love for Interest *ibid.* To Silvia 254.  
 Marco *ibid.* Lælia 515. Celadon's Complaint 622  
 Spaniards, on their searching our Ships 150  
 Speaker, on his Address to the King the last Day of the Session 357

Spell-Monger 94. Additions to it 203  
 Stoke's-Bay 201  
 Strephon and Celadon, a Song 147  
 Sylvia, Advice to 198. A Song to her 254.  
 More Verses to her 358.

**T.**  
**T** — y C — ge, D — n, on the late Falling out there 660  
 Tunbridge-Wells, on the first View of it 460

**V.**  
**V** E N U S, an Anagram to her 254  
 V —, Miss, Ode on her Birth Day 659  
 V — te, M — m, on seeing her Picture 200  
 Urania, to a Painter beginning her Picture 93  
 De Urbe & Pente Londinensi 47

**W.**  
**W** A L S H, Mr. to a Lady with his Defence of Women 253. A Passage from him *ibid*  
 W —, Miss, Verses to her 45  
 W — m, Miss Kitty, Verses on her 407  
 W — n, Miss U — la, Verses to her 202  
 W — s, P — e of, on his having no Guards 306  
 War, on the Prospect of 357. An Epistle to Mr. S — G —, written on the Day it was declar'd 620. Verses on the Declaration of War 623  
 Whitefield, Mr. Verses to him 355. Other Verses to him on eternal Misery 357.  
 Verses occasion'd by the Bp. of London's Remarks on his Journals 621  
 Wife, Choice of 461  
 Winter-Evening, a Song 148

**Y.**  
**Y** O U T H, the Pleasures of 150

## INDEX of NAMES to the MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, DEATHS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

|                |                |                     |                   |                       |                   |
|----------------|----------------|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| <b>A.</b>      | Ballard        | 257                 | 466 Brydges       | 153 Caulfield         | 518               |
| <b>A</b>       | Ffleck 101     | Bance 205           | 309 Bulkeley      | 205 Chamberlaine      | 629,              |
|                | Albermarle 628 | Bankrupts 50, 102,  | 361 Bu l          | 49                    | 665               |
|                |                | 154, 205, 258,      | 257 Bullock       | 413 Channing          | 517               |
| Aldercron      | 665            | 310, 362, 413,      | 154 Bundy         | 50 Chapman            | 153               |
| Allen          | 465            | 518, 666            | 666 Burbridge     | 517 Chester           | 361               |
| Ancram         | 517            | Barker 664          | 309 Burchet       | 309 Chudleigh         | 466               |
| Anderson       | 257            | Barnes 204          | 204 Burgh         | 361 Church            | 412               |
| Andover        | <i>ibid</i>    | Barneveldt 309      | 518 Burgoigne 49, | 465 Churchill 101,    | 466               |
| Andrew         | 466            | Barnston 665        | 466 Burton        | 465 Clarke 101, 205,  |                   |
| Andrews        | 665            | Baron 361           | 465 Bury          | 517                   | 412, 665          |
| Antrim         | 204            | Barjet 257          | 629 Bute          | <i>ibid</i>           | Clavering 49      |
| Appleby        | 153            | Barrington 413      | 153 Butler        | 257 Clayton 361, 629, |                   |
| Apreece        | 257            | Bateman 361         | 101 Byng          | 310                   | 665               |
| Archer 49,     | 361,           | Batt 153            | 412               | <b>C.</b>             | Cochran 665       |
|                | 517            | Beal 628            | 466 Bowles 309,   | <b>C</b>              | Cockburn 309, 629 |
| Armstrong 465, |                | Beard 49            | 153 Bowman        | 204 Cocks 49,         | 101               |
|                | 466            | Beauclerc 309,      | 465 Calvert       | 309 Coghill           | 153               |
| Arscott 665    |                | 466, 664            | 413 Campbell      | 102, Cole             | 204               |
| Atburnham 413  |                | Beaumont 49         | 153               | 309 Collet            | 100               |
| Atherton 309   |                | Bedford <i>ibid</i> | 101 Cardross      | 153 Colombine         | 664               |
| Aikew 204,     | 517            | Bedford 257,        | 309 Carew         | 102 Colson            | 258               |
| Aspin 665      |                | Bell 154            | 310 Carey         | 153 Compton           | 664               |
| Astley 361,    | 412            | Bellew 309          | 257 Carr          | 257 Conolly           | 49                |
| Atwell 413     |                | Belton 465          | 361 Carrington    | 466 Cooksey 50,       | 101,              |
| Audley 518     |                | Bennet 101,         | 101 Carteret      | 204                   | 361, 665          |
| <b>B.</b>      |                | Bertia 309          | 310 Castlemain    | 250 Cooley            | 153               |
| <b>B</b>       | AKER 204,      | Bathorough 518      | 257 Cater         | 49 Cope               | 466               |
|                | 205, 413       | Bettesworth 309,    | 153,              | 309 Cathcart          | 205               |



# INDEX of NAMES.

|                    |                       |                      |                                |                    |
|--------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|
| Copley 412         | F.                    | Harpur 309           | Lane 665                       | Missing 628        |
| Cornwallis 49, 518 | <b>F</b> AIRFAX 101   | Harris 101,          | Langley 204                    | Molesworth 361     |
| Coryton 361        | Farwell 361           | Hart 465             | Lawley 102                     | Molineux 100, 309  |
| Coster 517         | Fedalgo 309           | Harvey 153           | Lawson 49,                     | 257, Moncrief 257  |
| Cotterel 665       | Filmer 466            | Hawkins 50,          | 413                            | 517 Monson 361     |
| Cotton 629         | Finch 205             | Hay 412              | Le Blanc 517                   | Montagu 102, 154   |
| Courtney 257       | Finlater 412          | Hayley 101           | Le Cocq 465                    | Montandre 361,     |
| Cowper 258         | Fitsroy 102,          | Hayter 629           | Lee 466                        | 101 412            |
| Cox 257,           | 412 Fludger 665       | Head 257             | Legard 412                     | Montgomery 153     |
| Craigentenny 465   | Foley 257             | Henchman 102         | Le Heup 518,                   | ibid Morgan ibid   |
| Craven 412         | Forman 665            | Henley 310           | Leigh 517                      | 664 Morse 309      |
| Crawford 665       | Forrester 412         | Hervey 664           | Le Merchant 205                | Morson 361         |
| Creamer 412        | Foulkes 205           | Heywood 49,          | 517 Lempster 50                | Morton 310, 666    |
| Crispe ibid        | Fountain 517          | Hickman 466          | Lethicullier 101               | Moseley 466        |
| Crowley 310        | Fowler 153,           | Hicks 412            | Leveson Gower 204              | Moistyn 257        |
| Curtis 310         | Frankland 100,        | Higham 204           | Lewin 153,                     | 466 Mufgrave 517   |
| Cuthbert 629       | Franks 665            | Hippesley 309        | Liddiard 517                   | N.                 |
| <b>D.</b>          | Frazer 517            | Hirst 466            | Lillo 665                      | <b>N</b> APIER 361 |
| <b>D</b> 'AETH 204 | Freke 466             | Hobart 154           | Limerick 517                   | Napper 205         |
| Dalhousie 665      | Fromanteel 412        | Holdsworth 465       | Lisle 154,                     | Lifter 517         |
| Dallway 413        | <b>G.</b>             | Holford 205          | Lloyd 50,                      | 518 Naylor 361     |
| Dance 412          | Ainsborough 205       | Hollings 412         | Loftus 412                     | Neave ibid         |
| Daniel 257         | Galway 309,           | Holt 100             | Logan 49                       | Needham 49         |
| Dashwood 100,      | 664 Gardner 154,      | Hooper 101           | Lothian 205                    | New 465            |
| Davis 361          | Garnett 629           | Hord 465             | Love 49                        | Newton 49, 101     |
| Dawes 154          | Garnier 361           | Hornby 153           | Lowbridge 413                  | Nicholls 257       |
| Deacon 361         | Garrard 204,          | Horne 466            | Lowther 205                    | Norris 205         |
| Dean 204,          | 412 Gay 309           | Hornby 204           | Lucas 517                      | North and Guil-    |
| Debt 49            | Gearing 465           | Hotchkis 50,         | Lumley 517,                    | ford 101           |
| Digby 465          | Geary 361             | Hotham 517,          | Lupton 465                     | Nourse 361         |
| Dillon 49          | Gibbons 465           | Howard 50,           | 664                            | Nutt 257           |
| Dodd 465           | Gibson 101            | Huddlestone 466      | <b>M.</b>                      | <b>O.</b>          |
| Douglas 665        | Giffard 101,          | Hull 49              | <b>M</b> C. Donald             | <b>O</b> DDY 101   |
| Dowdeswel 413      | Gilbert 309           | Hulse 362            | 50 Mackee 517                  | Ogilvie 204        |
| Drake 466          | Glynne 362            | Humble 49            | Mc. Laud 666                   | Ogle 360           |
| Drogheda 257       | Godolphin 204         | Humphreys 49,        | 517 Mackworth 102              | Oldfield 204       |
| Drumoure 665       | Goodere 665           | Hutchinson 361,      | Macro 465                      | Orme 629           |
| Drury 102          | Gordon 310            | Gore 257,            | 517 Mainwaring 309             | <b>P</b> AGET 362  |
| Ducket 629         | 517,                  | 629 Hutton 101       | Makepeace 101                  | Paine 412          |
| Dufour 257         | Gorges 309            | Hyett 102            | Manchester 517,                | Palmer 154         |
| Dummer 518         | Gough 517             | Hyndford 49          | Mandeville 205                 | Panting 101        |
| Duncannon 318      | Gould 466             | J. JACKSON 205       | Manley 309                     | Parker 629         |
| Dyfart 517         | Grafton 466           | Jacobs 629           | Margrave 664                   | Parsons 664        |
| <b>E.</b>          | <b>E</b> dborough 517 | Granfon 49,          | Marines, Officers of Paten 309 | Partington 412     |
| Eden 257           | Green 665             | Greenberry 465       | ibid 665                       | Payne 465          |
| Edmonson 629       | Greenwood 49,         | 412 Jelfon 517       | Marlborough 49,                | Pearce 49          |
| Edwards 153        | Gregg 665             | Inglis 49            | 50, 101,                       | 466 Pearle 361     |
| Elbridge 665       | Gregory 101           | Inwood 466           | Marth 412                      | Peers 412          |
| Elbank 310         | Griffith 309,         | 310, Jocelyn 466     | Massareene 361                 | ibid Pelham 153,   |
| Elliot 257         | 466 Johnson 362       | Jones 101,           | Master 361                     | 629, 664           |
| Elphinston 204     | Grosvenor 258         | Ireland 465          | Mauder 629                     | Pemberton 361,     |
| Elton 153          | Guise 517             | <b>H.</b>            | Meadows 50                     | 664                |
| Errington 629      | <b>H</b> ALE 465      | <b>K.</b>            | Medley 49                      | Pendergrafs 49     |
| Erskine 101        | Hales 257             | <b>K</b> ECK 517     | Members, new ones 101          | Percival 517       |
| Essex 665          | Halifax 665           | Kendal 205           | 102, 205, 629,                 | Peters 258, 664    |
| Estwick 465        | Hail 49               | Kenneday 205         | ibid 665                       | Pettinghall 413    |
| Evans 361          | Halfey 664            | Kidder 517           | Mendez de Costa 309            | Philips 309        |
| Evanfon 664        | Hamilton 517          | King 665             | Meredith 49                    | Phillipson 310     |
| Evelyn 465         | Hanbury 465           | Kirkby 465           | Merritt 465                    | Pickering 257      |
| Everard 629        | Hanbury-Williams 665  | <b>L.</b>            | Metcalf 466                    | Piggot 629, 665    |
| Everett 48,        | 49, 205               | Ampton 466           | Meyrick 50                     | Pinfold 49         |
| Eyles 154          | Handsyde 629          | <b>L</b> Landaffe 50 | Middleton 154                  | Pinnell 101        |
| Eyre 153           | Harding 413,          | 629                  | Mingay 254                     | Pole 466           |
| Eyrea              | Hargrave              | 4 Z                  |                                | Pomfret            |

# INDEX to the Books.

|                |                |       |                  |  |
|----------------|----------------|-------|------------------|--|
| Pomfret 518,   | 665 Sayer      | 664   | 204 Tuckfield    | 153 Wharton 101, 153                   |
| Portland 361   | Schaw          | ibid  | Stevenfon 413,   | 465 Tunstall                           |
| Pottinger 629  | Schutz         | 257   | Stonehouse       | 309 Turner 101, 102, White 412, 465    |
| Pottle 664     | Seafort        | 465   | Strafford        | 629 465, 628                           |
| Powell 101     | Selkirk        | 153   | Strahan          | 50 Turville 466 Whiting 153            |
| Powlett 49     | Selwyn         | 310   | Strange          | 629 Twycrofs 413 Wilkinson 154         |
| Powney 665     | Seymour        | 49    | Strode           | 153 Tyrwitt ibid Williams 309          |
| Preston 101    | Shankimeer     | 413   | Sumner           | 517 Tyfon 205 Wills 413                |
| Primerose 412  | Shannon        | 362   | Sun              | 49 U. Wilson 49                        |
| Pulteney 629   | Sharp          | 101   | Sydenham         | 517 V Aillant 629 Winchelsea and       |
| R. Shaw 153,   | 412 Synderfome | 517   | T. Venn 101      | Winchester 361                         |
| R Adcliffe 257 | Shephard       | 257   | TALBOT           | 628 Vere Beauclerc 204 Windfar Hunloke |
| R Ramsay 309   | Sherman        | 412,  | 465 Tart 413     | Vernon 360 49                          |
| Ratcliffe 101  | Shirley        | 204   | Taylor 205,      | 257 Villiers 665 Withers 153           |
| Reyner ibid    | Shower         | 412   | Teaton           | 465 Umfreville 517 Wittel 629          |
| Reynolds 101,  | 309 Si vester  | 413   | Temple           | 664 Urquhart 101, 154 Wolf 665         |
| Rich 413       | Simpson        | 628   | Tennison         | 101 Uxbridge 309 Wolfenholme 257,      |
| Richmond 466   | Smart          | 664   | Thomas 361,      | 517 WADE 310, Wood 154                 |
| Roberts 665    | Smith          | 101   | Thompson         | 665 362 Woollaston 361                 |
| Robinson 465   | Snow           | 204   | Thomson          | 628 Waldegrave 258 Worley 465          |
| Roe 517        | Sootie         | 665   | Thorne 101,      | 361 Wallop 629 Wright 49, 361,         |
| Rogers 628     | Southwell      | ibid  | Throckmorton 101 | Walpole 257, 258 629                   |
| Rook 629       | Spincks        | ibid  | Tilson           | 465 Walton 629 Wrightson 518           |
| Rudd 361       | Squire         | 257   | Titley           | 154 Watfon 204, 665 Wyche 628          |
| Rustina 101    | Stafford       | ibid  | Townsend         | 205, Webb 50 Wyndham 309               |
| S. Stambourg   | 629            | 465   | Wechman          | 257 Wynne 101, 361                     |
| SABINE 629     | Stamford       | 465   | Weldon           | 361 Wynyard 665                        |
| Saint-John 49, | Stanhope 204,  | 518   | Townshend        | 49 Wentworth 413 Wyvill 153            |
| 518 Stapleton  | 100,           | Treby | 102              | Wesley 629 Y. YATES 665                |
| Salisbury 154  | 101,           | 257   | Trefulis         | 517 Westall 204 Y Yonge 361            |
| Salter 310     | Stedman        | 49    | Trevor 466,      | 517 Westomb 101                        |
| Sanderfon 309, | 629 Sterling   | 665   | Tryon            | 257 Weymouth 665                       |
| Saunderson 205 | Stevens 153,   | 154,  | Tucker           |  |

## INDEX to the Books, 1739.

|                           |      |                             |      |                                 |
|---------------------------|------|-----------------------------|------|---------------------------------|
| HISTORICAL.               |      | Modern History              | 207  | _____ vindicated 207            |
| ACCOUNT of Spain          | 668  | Oldmixon's History          | ibid | _____ Observations on it 156    |
| Actions against Spain     | 416  | Remembrancer                | 520  | Country Common Sense 104        |
| Clarendon and Whitlock    | 207  | Rollin's Egyptian History   | 416  | Delays dangerous ibid           |
| Foreign Libraries         | 631  | _____ Roman History         | 631  | Descents in Fee simple 364      |
| Grey against Neale        | 207  | Rudiments of antient H. st. | 260  | Dissenters not excus'd 207      |
| History of Prince Edward  | ibid | Spanish Painters            | 207  | _____ Apology 631               |
| _____ Gustavus Vasa       | ibid | Stanyan's Græcian Hist.     | 631  | Edinburgh's Instructions 668    |
| _____ Anabaptists         | ibid | Windward Passage            | ibid | Eighth Champion 520             |
| _____ Peter the Great     | 260  | Young's Chronology          | 207  | Essay on Civil Power 207        |
| _____ Ditto               | 668  | LAW, POLITICAL.             |      | Excursory View 416              |
| _____ Egyptians           | 260  | A Bridgment of the Stat.    | 364  | Expostulat. with the Clergy 156 |
| _____ King Apprius        | 416  | A Address to Protestants    | ibid | False Patriot 416               |
| _____ King David          | 668  | _____ Electors              | 416  | Farmer Restor'd 668             |
| _____ all Religions       | 631  | _____ Liverymen             | 520  | Farther Considerations 156      |
| _____ Lewis XIV.          | Vol. | _____ Merchants             | 156  | French Counsels 364             |
| _____ taire               | 668  | Advance of Coals            | 104  | _____ Politicks ibid            |
| _____ Essex               | 631  | Appeal to the Unprejudic'd  | 207  | Hale's Common Law ibid          |
| _____ Carolina            | 104  | Attendance on Parliaments   | ibid | Hawkins's Crown Law ibid        |
| _____ Solymann            | ibid | Attorneys Practice          | 260  | _____ Pleas ibid                |
| Historia Josephi          | 416  | Bacon's Laws of England     | ibid | Honor Legis ibid                |
| Jewish Spy                | 631  | Case of Allegiance          | 520  | Humbling of Spain 668           |
| Life of Bishop Fisher     | 520  | _____ J-hosphat             | 207  | Impartial Inquiry 631           |
| _____ Dr. Dickenson       | 260  | Cases in Chancery           | 631  | Interest of Princes 364         |
| _____ Mrs. Davia          | 631  | Champion's Defence          | 520  | Jus Parliamentarium 260         |
| _____ David Nefas         | 416  | Claudio Tolomei             | 207  | _____ Feciale 668               |
| _____ Halyburton          | 104  | Common Sense, Vol. 2        | 156  | K. of Spain's Manifesto 468     |
| Lives of Eastern Worthies | 260  | Conduct of the Tories       | 52   | _____ Examin'd ibid             |
| Lumley's Journal          | 207  | _____ Remarks               | 104  | _____ In Metre ibid             |
| Mauandrel's Journey       | 668  | Considerations on Affairs   | 52   | _____ Observations on it ibid   |
| Memoirs of Ripperda       | 416  | Contempt of the Clergy      | 104  | _____ X.                        |
| Mifson's Voyage           | 52   | Convention Bill             | ibid |                                 |



# INDEX to the Books.

|                               |      |                                   |               |
|-------------------------------|------|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| R. of Spain's Reasons         | 631  | Clothiers and Weavers             | 356           |
| Declaration                   | 668  | MATHEMATICAL, PHYSIC-<br>CAL, &c. | College Wh    |
| Knight and his Man John       | 364  | Comforts of Matrimony             | 52            |
| Law Dictionary                | 631  | Address to Physicians             | 468           |
| of Devices                    | 260  | Annuities for Lives               | 632           |
| Jamaica                       | 631  | Appendix to Whiston               | 260           |
| Poor                          | 364  | Becket's Surgery                  | 632           |
| Lay Tyranny                   | 104  | Boerhaave's Materia Medica        | 364           |
| Letter S. S. Company          | ibid | Bracken on the Stone              | 207           |
| absent Member                 | 207  | Bradley on Nature                 | ibid          |
| on Liberty                    | ibid | Cheyne of Regimen                 | 520           |
| to Sir R. Walpole             | ibid | Hales Experiments                 | 207           |
| Lord Walpole                  | 260  | Helfham's Lectures                | 260           |
| of an Italian Merchant        | 416  | Hewet's Arithmetick               | 104           |
| to the Livery                 | 520  | Human Frame                       | 260           |
| Sir G. Champion               | ibid | Haxham's Observations             | 364           |
| from a Freeholder             | 668  | Improvem. in Navigation           | 632           |
| Manning of the Navy           | 668  | Jurin's Reply                     | 520           |
| Marmor Norfolciense           | 260  | Keil's Lectures                   | 156           |
| Men and Measures              | 416  | Keir's Bristol Waters             | 416           |
| Ministers Appeal              | 520  | Kennedie's Supplement             | 52            |
| Narrative of the Ld. Mayor    | 520  | Ladies Dispensatory               | 104           |
| National Dispute              | 312  | Leadbetter's Gauging              | ibid          |
| Objections                    | 207  | Mathematicks                      | 416           |
| Old Whig                      | 156  | Lobb of Dissolvents               | 364           |
| Sentiments Place Bill         | —    | Distemper                         | 52            |
| Orders in Chancery            | 668  | Manningham's Compend.             | 632           |
| Paquin                        | 364  | Martin's Logarithms               | 416           |
| Peace or no Peace             | 468  | Geometry                          | 52            |
| Pigot on Recoveries           | 104  | Mauriceau's Aphorisms             | 668           |
| Politicks of Europe           | 364  | Measuring compleated              | 104           |
| Political Review              | 104  | Observations in Surgery           | 416           |
| Reflections                   | 156  | One Physician as good, &c.        | 520           |
| Transactions                  | 207  | Oration on Boerhaave              | 52            |
| Preparation                   | 364  | Overlie's Measuring               | 156           |
| Catechism                     | 468  | Patoun's Navigation               | 416           |
| Essay on Commerce             | ibid | Physick a Jest                    | 312           |
| Present Conjuncture           | ibid | Robins against Euler              | 156           |
| Proceedings of Hustings       | 520  | Rowland's Mensuration             | 468           |
| Reasons for the Seclusion     | ibid | Schaw on the Stone                | 207           |
| Recovery of Debts             | 668  | Steuens's Medicines               | 364           |
| Reflections on Administration | ibid | Stuarts Supplement                | 416           |
| Remarks on Observations       | 207  | Thompson's Syllabus               | 632           |
| Reply to Observations         | 631  | Treatise of Fractions             | 207           |
| Popular Prejudices            | 156  | Truth unveil'd                    | 364           |
| Review of Cromwell            | 520  | Turner's Syphilis, Part 2         | 52            |
| Sailors Encouragement         | 631  | Uncertainty of Physick            | 632           |
| Schismatics delineated        | 104  | Westminster Bridge                | ibid          |
| Scurrility and Defamation     | 207  | Worgan's Tables                   | 631           |
| Serious Considerations        | 520  | MISCELLANEOUS.                    | Present Appr. |
| Shower's Cases                | 631  | Bridgment of Dugdale              | 104           |
| Spanish Insolence             | 104  | Addison on Learning               | 468           |
| Speech of J. P.               | 668  | Address to the Ch. of Scotl.      | 104           |
| Standing Forces               | 104  | Adventures of Le Brun             | 312           |
| State of Rome                 | 312  | Art of War                        | 416           |
| Stile of the Turks            | 104  | Aubin's Histories                 | ibid          |
| Trial of State Prisoners      | 668  | Banyer's Mythology                | 104           |
| Vestry laid open              | 156  | Bellamy's Miscellanies            | 364           |
| View of the Exchequer         | 364  | British Representatives           | 260           |
| War and no War                | 156  | Sovereignty                       | 312           |
| Whatley's 3 Letters           | 260  | Byng's Expedition                 | 520           |
| Wisdom and Policy             | 156  | Character of the Chimpanzee       | 207           |
| Woollen Manufacture           | 668  | Terence, Delphin                  | 416           |
| Word to the People            | 631  | Trader's Guide                    | ibid          |
| Young Clark's Magazine        | 156  | Trial of Turpin                   | 207           |
|                               |      | Trowell's Husbandry               | 104           |
|                               |      | Turnbull of Painting              | 520           |

# INDEX to the Books.

|                           |  |                                       |
|---------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| Value of <i>Letters</i>   | 56 Poem on 1739                                  | 632 Rochester (Bp. of) on March 17    |
| Vindication of Pope       | 632 Pope's Poems                                 | 52 ——— 260                            |
| Visions of Hell           | 104 ——— additional Vol.                          | 260 Romaine at Oxford 208             |
| Vocal Music               | ibid Progress of Honesty                         | 632 Sermons at Boyle's Lectures 104   |
| PLAYS and POETRY.         | Raven and Owl                                    | 52 Skerrit on Regeneration 312        |
| ADVICE to the Ladies      | 520 Roger de Coverly                             | 668 Smith, Reformation of Man-        |
| Amorous Humours           | ibid ——— and Joan                                | 156 ——— pers 208                      |
| Art of Life               | ibid Rowe's Works                                | ibid Stabbing of Delusions 416        |
| Ayer on                   | 156 Satirists                                    | 668 Story's Sermons 312               |
| Bachelor of Salamanca     | ibid Saul, an Oratorio                           | 52 Thomas on May 29 312               |
| Bravo turn'd Bully        | 520 ——— a Tragedy                                | 207 Trapp against Whitfield 312       |
| British Lyon              | 468 Sermo Pedestris                              | 364 ——— at Oxford Assizes 468         |
| Browne's Poems            | 520 Sheridan's Persius                           | 207 Warren's (J.) Sermons 312         |
| Brownword on Prophecy     | 156 Stag-Chace                                   | 364 Webber at Oxford 104              |
| Buckingham's Works        | 632 Statues                                      | 207 Weston at Cambridge 208           |
| Candor                    | 260 Surprise                                     | 52 Wheatland's Sermons 416            |
| Celibacy                  | 632 Taste  | 207 Wheatley at St. Paul's 520        |
| Characters                | 156 Touch on the Times                           | 632 Wilder at Oxford 468              |
| Church-Yard               | 260 Tunbridge Miscellany                         | 468 Wilson on March 7. 260            |
| Compleat Booby            | 107 Verses on Swift                              | 52 ——— THEOLOGICAL.                   |
| Counterpart to Pope       | 312 Virgil's <i>Æneid</i> blank Verse            | 668 ADDRESS to Students 52            |
| Don Sancho                | 364 Unfortunate Dutchess                         | 260 ANALOGY of Reason 520             |
| Dudley's Persius          | 156 Universal Songster                           | 364 Answer to Chubb 208               |
| Edward and Eleonora       | 260 ——— SERMONS.                                 | ——— Objections 312                    |
| Epidemical Madnets        | 156 ALLEN at Reading Assizes                     | ——— Remarks on Slofs 416              |
| Epistle to Duck           | 468 ———  | 260 Babel of Quakerism 52             |
| —— Sir R. Walpole         | 260 Annet's Lectures                             | ibid Beeke on the Eucharist 468       |
| Fairy Queen               | ibid Asaph (Bp. of) Westm.                       | Infr. Bragge of Church Discipline 468 |
| Fatal Retirement          | 632 ——— mary                                     | 312 Campbell of Revelation 312        |
| Fear of Death             | ibid Atkinson on Nov. 4                          | 668 Christian a new Creature 52       |
| Green Cloth               | 156 Audley at Deptford                           | 416 ——— Worship 104                   |
| Gualtherus and Griselda   | 312 Bangor (Bp. of) at St. Brides                | 260 Church of England vindicated 52   |
| Gustavus Vasa             | 260 Bayner to the Sons of the Clergy             | Church of Regeneration 668            |
| Hemp                      | 468  | 416 Defence of Baptism 208            |
| Hospital for Fools        | 632 Batty's Sermons                              | ibid ——— Wayman 468                   |
| Hudibrastick Dialogue     | 104 Bedford of Assurance                         | 312 Deism and Christianity 668        |
| Hymn to the Supreme Being | 260 Berryman to the Trustees of Deists Catechism | 260                                   |
| Jews Complaint            | 52 Georgia                                       | 208 Dialogue of a Baptist, &c. 208    |
| Imitation of Persius      | 468 Bolton at St. Brides                         | 416 Englishman directed 668           |
| —— Horace                 | 364 Bristol (Bp. of) Prop. Gosp.                 | 260 Epistolary Debate 632             |
| Irresistible Fair         | 156 Brownword at le Bow                          | 668 Erroneous Translations 208        |
| Juvenal, English          | 104 Chapman at a Consecration                    | 207 Eternity of Hell Torments 468     |
| Lark                      | 468 Cleaver at Warwick Assizes                   | 312 Family Expositor 104              |
| Laugh and lye down        | 364 Cobden on St. Mark's Day                     | 416 Fleming against Chubb 208         |
| London, by Glover         | 632 Chadock at Cambridge                         | 468 Future State 468                  |
| Lover                     | 668 Cumming at Andover                           | 520 Genealogy of Christ 208           |
| Manners                   | 104 David's (Bp. of) Charity                     | Chil-Gerhard's Meditations ibid       |
| —— decypher'd             | 156 ——— dren                                     | 312 Gill of Good Works 104            |
| Matrimony                 | 364 Divine Life                                  | 632 Gittin's Answer to an Exami-      |
| Menalcas                  | 104 Duncombe of Swearing                         | 208 nation 208                        |
| Modern Englishman         | 156 Gally on June 11.                            | 312 Hammond's Exposition 468          |
| Mourning Nuptials         | 312 Hebden at a Funeral                          | 416 ——— Letters 208                   |
| Mustapha                  | 104 Holloway on Repentance                       | 260 Harris on Isaiah 312              |
| Norfolk Durees            | 468 Hughes in Monkwell Street                    | 632 Hebden on the Lord's Prayer       |
| Odes of Horace            | 260 Johnson at Canterbury                        | ibid 468                              |
| Ode to the Prince         | 52 Kilmore's (Bp. of) Sermons                    | 52 Horler's Apology 312               |
| —— Lt. Walpole            | 632 Lardner against Conformity                   | 668 Hutchinson on the Demonicks       |
| —— Pultney                | 104 Milner at an Ordination                      | 416 208                               |
| Ogle's House              | 668 Mudge's Sermons                              | 207 Jackson against Chubb ibid        |
| Orrery's Plays, &c.       | 520 Oakes of Unworthiness                        | 104 Immateriality of the Soul 668     |
| Panegyrick on the Court   | 104 Orr's Sermons                                | 52 Law of Regeneration 520            |
| Paradise lost, in Rhime   | 668 Oxford (Bp. of) on May 29                    | 312 Lastrange's Duties 312            |
| Pastoral Letter versify'd | 468 Pitts at Ipswich                             | 416 Letter to Chubb 208               |
| Peruvian Tales, Vol. 3    | 364 Randall at Oxford                            | 208 ——— Philalethes 312               |
| Pious Youth               | ibid Read in Gravel Lane                         | 52 ——— Dr. Waterland ibid             |
| Piety and Virtue          | 104  | ——— Luxury in French 52               |



